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BRITAIN DEMANDS RESPECT FOR PEACE POLICY

APPREHENSION IN EUROPE

COMMONS TO MEET IN EMERGENCY

LABOUR BACKS LEAGUE; ITALY IN ERROR

London, Aug. 1.

"One of the most difficult world problems to-day is that raised by the existence of States that have Empires and States that have not," declared Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, during a foreign affairs debate initiated in the House of Commons to-day by censorious Opposition speeches.

Mr. George Lansbury, Labour leader, demanded two World Conferences—firstly, a disarmament conference for the purpose of abolishing aerial warfare; and, secondly, the resumption of the World Economic Conference. With regard to Abyssinia, Mr. Lansbury promised the Labour support of the Government as long as it upheld the League Covenant obligations, though they did not ask that British should act alone.

Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal) thought it no derogation of the League if Italy, France and Britain, under the 1906 Treaty, got together on the Abyssinian question. He asked the Government to contradict the report that Italian co-operation in Central European matters was so eagerly desired that Britain and France had tied their hands by assurances given to Italy.

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying, spoke with great satisfaction caused by the United States having condemned any recourse to war. Britain, he said, was fully conscious of her Treaty and Covenant obligations, and certainly intends to maintain them.

After referring to Imperial non-Imperial countries, Sir Samuel Hoare said the way to settle these things was not by recourse to force, but by conciliation. He was nervous of World Conferences unless they were well prepared. The Economic Conference still existed and maybe in the future we should again have recourse thereto.

GREAT GULF

Britain had already, in March, taken the initiative in favour of the abolition of aerial warfare, but it was impossible to discuss such matters without German co-operation, and at present there was a great gulf on the disarmament question between France and Germany.

In the event of hostilities in East Africa, whether the victor be Italy or Abyssinia, the effect would be immeasurably harmful to the League. It would produce endless complications, controversy and crises.

The guiding spirit of Britain and her French friends for generations had been built on a bridge between Europe and Africa and between Europe and Asia.

THE PROPER WAY

"We have shown our sympathy with Italy in more than idle words," declared Sir Samuel. "If Italy has complaints against Abyssinia, let her make them in a proper and regular manner. (Loud cheers). These issues can be settled without war, which would lead to confusion in Europe, a serious weakening of the forces of peace, and a formidable un-settlement among the great coloured races of the world. Britain is using every influence to avert such a calamity."

DEPORT DENIED

Sir Samuel Hoare denied a report that undertakings had been given to Italy allowing her a free hand in Abyssinia.

"The state of Europe," concluded the Foreign Secretary, "remains one of gloom and apprehension. We must re-examine our resources and see that Britain is grave enough to have a firm policy, and also strong enough to stand up to the world's gaze."

COMMONS TO MEET CRISIS

Speaker Empowered To Recall House

(Special to "Telegraph")

London, Aug. 1.
In the course of the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, said when Parliament adjourns to-morrow the Speaker will be empowered to recall the House, on the Prime Minister's recommendation, "and supposing a grave crisis arises, recourse will be had to that procedure."—*Reuter Special.*

Scores Die In Heat Wave

AMERICA SUFFERS SERIOUSLY

New York, August 1.

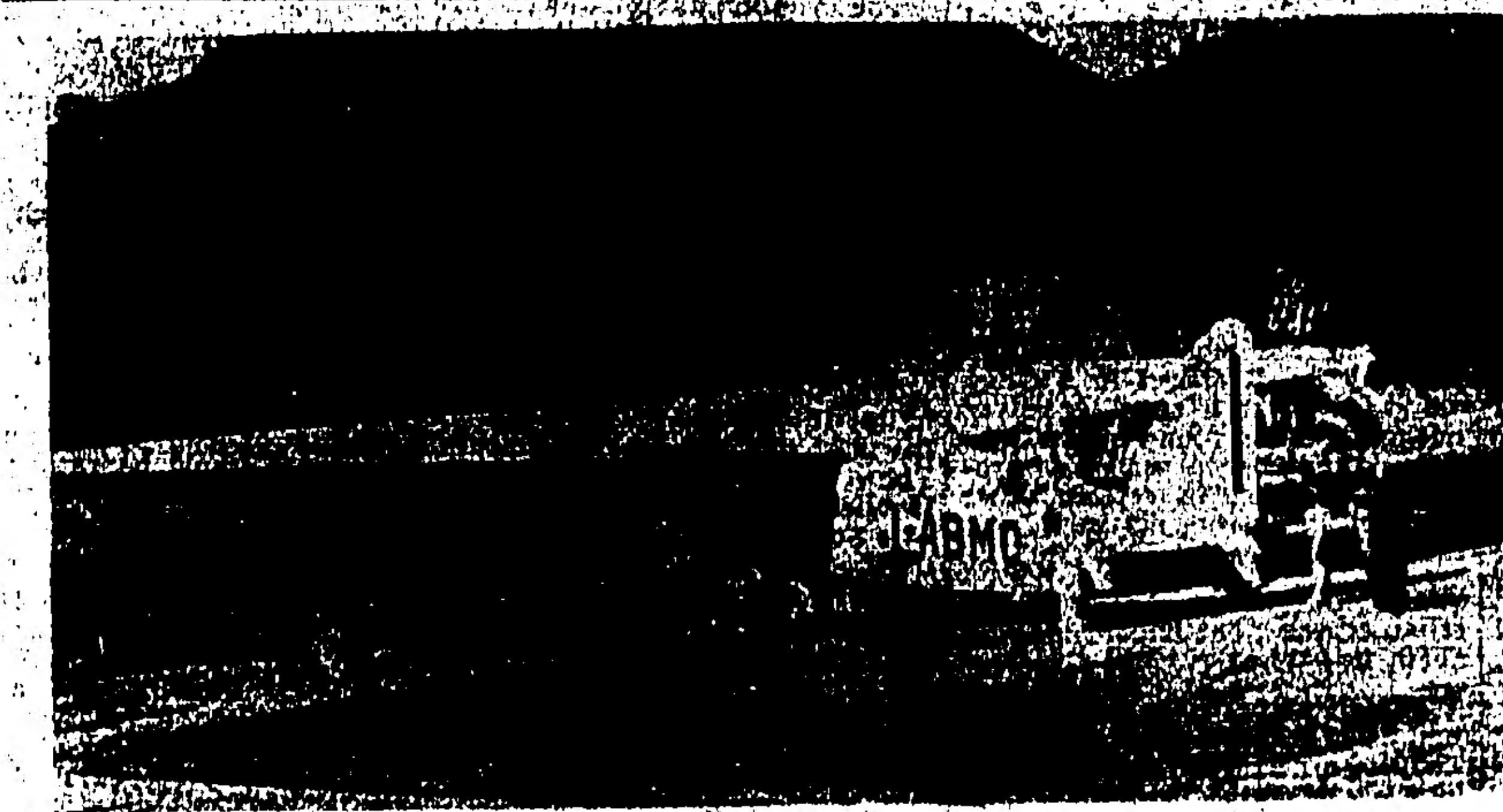
The heat wave in the central United States has claimed 125 lives. The largest death toll has been in the state of Nebraska, where twenty have perished. Oklahoma has seen nineteen fatalities, with the thermometer registering 104 degrees.

The heat is intensifying in New York City where semi-tropical humidity is adding to the discomforts of the people.—*Reuter.*

NAVAL PARLEY OUTLOOK

MAY BE HELD IN THE AUTUMN

London, Aug. 1.
British circles hope that it will be possible to hold the proposed Naval Conference in the autumn. The Franco-Japanese conversations have not yet been decided, before any information will be available regarding the date and place of the conference.



Picture shows the big 32-passenger "Savoia Marchetti" plane at Kai Tak Aerodrome. Had weather has delayed the departure of the plane, which, however, will probably leave for Nanchang, to join the Italian Aviation Mission, to-morrow morning.

Britain To Stop Credit For Italy?

COAL INDUSTRY CAN'T COLLECT

BANKS SEEM NERVOUS

(Special to "Telegraph")

London, August 1.
Executives of the coal industry visited Mr. Walter Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, here to-day.

It is reported that the object of their visit was to solicit aid in the collection of debts from Italy. In his reply to the executives Mr. Runciman intimated that it would be advisable to cease shipments to Italy.

The *Daily Herald* to-day says that British bankers have refused to agree to extend credits to Italy, expressing the belief that Italy's financial position is serious. It is also rumoured that the banks' foreign agents have reported that opposition to Mussolini's policies is increasing, on account of which they say that a revolution in Italy is not impossible.—*United Press.*

INTEREST RAISED

Rome, August 1.
The interest on Treasury Bonds has been raised from four to five per cent, with the object of tapping the fairly bulky savings at present in the peasants' stockings. The Administration announces.—*Reuter.*

WEALTH TAX REVENUES

FOR NATIONAL DEBT REDUCTION

Washington, Aug. 1.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, has reported to the Senate Finance Committee that the Wealth Tax revenues will not warrant any additional expenditure in attempting to head off the inflation drive which is being prepared by the Progressive party.

On the contrary, he said the revenue should be applied to the reduction of the national deficit. Mr. Morgenthau refused to analyse the Wealth Tax Bill, but said that the Bill at present before Congress differed in some respects from that proposed by the President. However, he said that he had not presumed to advise Congress on the matter.—*United Press.*

THE TYPHOON

The Manila Observatory, reporting at 3.30 p.m. to-day, states that the typhoon is in about 127 long. 21 lat. moving WNW. The post-typhoon sea is very rough and the wind is strong.



Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, who yesterday declared that Britain must be brave enough to have a firm policy for peace and strong enough to ensure that the world shall respect it.

FLYING ACROSS N. POLE

WILEY POST HEADS FOR MOSCOW

WIFE FLIES WITH HIM

San Francisco, August 1.
The American Indian aviator, Wiley Post, with his wife, took off on a flight across the top of the world to-day, heading for Moscow, via the North Pole.

He will fly non-stop to Seattle where the machine will be fitted with pontoons for its hop across the Behring Sea.

The fliers plan to proceed from Moscow to Iceland and Greenland and thence to New York.

The object of the flight, undertaken on behalf of the Commercial Airways Company, is an aerial survey of the Great Circle between Alaska and Siberia with a view to discovering a possible air route short cut linking Europe and America.

Post is using a new Lockheed "Ovation" low-wing, single-engined machine.—*Reuter.*

NEW AIR ROUTE?

Moscow, August 1.
Professor Otto Schmidt, who is a passenger on the forthcoming flight from Moscow to San Francisco via the North Pole, to-day said that the flight may prove to be the forerunner of a commercial and passenger freight service by way of the North Pole.—*United Press.*

Mongolia Replies To Japan Note

BUT RESPONSE NOT SATISFACTORY

CONTENTS NOT DIVULGED

Changechun, August 2.

The reply of the Government of Outer Mongolia to the second protest from the Kwantung Army, made in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of a Japanese Army surveyor on June 26, was received to-day.

The contents of the message will not be divulged at present, the High Command asserts. It is authoritatively learned, however, that the reply is considered highly unsatisfactory, both by the Japanese command and the Manchukuo Foreign Office.

This is the second Japanese protest within the past few weeks. The first went out as a sequel to border clashes and the alleged violation by Mongolian patrols of the Manchukuo frontier.

CONFERENCE FAILED

It was intended, following a conference at Manchuli, between Japanese and Mongolian representatives, to arrange for the exchange of diplomats. Manchukuo's allegation that such an exchange was necessary in order to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries and that for the protection of the 2,000,000 Mongols in Manchukuo such an arrangement was desirable on the other side, was counterbalanced, according to the Japanese view, by Russian influences at work in Mongolia. The conference failed to bring a settlement.

Great Britain, it will be recalled, has been watching developments between Manchukuo and Mongolia alertly, and there have been fears expressed that the unsatisfactory frontier situation might eventually lead to Japanese action against Mongolia which would embroil Russia against Japan.—*Reuter.*

EXPRESSION OF REGRET

U. S. REPLIES TO GERMAN NOTE

Washington, August 1.

The State Department, has replied to the German Government's note respecting the incident in New York when a Communist crowd boarded the liner Bremen and tore the Nazi flag from the mast.

The action of the crowd caused a riot and sailors fought with the demonstrators who sought to show their disapproval of "Nazi" anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic policies by insulting the swastika flag. The American reply to the German note is not an apology, but an expression of regret for the incident.—*Reuter.*

LEAGUE WAITING FOR IL DUCE

FATEFUL DECISION EXPECTED

DIPLOMATIC FORMULA NOT YET ACCEPTED

Geneva, Aug. 1.

Grave complications beset the delegates to the League of Nations Council meeting who are striving to arrive at a formula which will enable Italy and Abyssinia to reach a peaceful settlement in their present dispute. It is conceded that much depends upon Signor Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, at this moment.

A draft resolution, which embraces a compromise plan to which British, France and Italian spokesmen agreed, has yet to be approved by Signor Mussolini. And in some quarters it is believed that he has already declined to accept it.

Signor Mussolini's decision for or against this draft resolution will not be forthcoming until to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, Mr. Anthony Eden, of Great Britain, M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France and Baron Aloisi, the Italian spokesman at Geneva, must mark time. The Council meeting scheduled for to-day has been abandoned.

LOWEST FOR FIVE YEARS

British Unemployed Figures

London, Aug. 1.

It is learned that when the monthly unemployed figures are published on Tuesday next they will show the total to be under the two million mark for the first time since June, 1930.—*Reuter Special.*

UTILITIES DEADLOCK PERSISTS

HOUSE DECLINES TO COMPROMISE

NO "DEATH SENTENCE"

Washington, Aug. 1.

The House of Representatives to-day rejected the motion offered by Representative Rayburn to accept the Senate's provision in the Utilities Bill calling for the abolition of "unnecessary" holding companies.

The House, with a roll call vote, for the third time rejected the "death sentence" clause in the Bill demanded by President Roosevelt.

The House was called to a division as a result of a decision by Representative Rayburn, representing the Administration, and the chairman of the House delegates, when they found themselves in a deadlock with the Senate delegates to a conference on the Bill. It was the intention of the Administration to attempt to break the impasse by calling for the House to vote. Instead, the situation has become further frozen.—*Reuter.*

ROYALTY AT REGATTA

London, Aug. 1.
The King and the Duke and Duchess of York, called again to-day on the Royal cutter Britannia when she took part in the regatta at Ryde.—*British Wireless.*

Britain, says one well-informed source, cannot accept Signor Mussolini's counter-proposals for a settlement of the Italo-Abyssinia affair and at the same time stand by the amendment introduced by Mr. Eden in the French draft resolution last night.

M. Laval, Mr. Eden and Baron Aloisi consequently met at 7 o'clock this evening in the hope of reaching a solution to their difficulties. The chief point of difference at the moment is that Italy is insisting that the Council can in no way be associated with the negotiations of the 1906 Treaty, Britain, France and Italy, and to them should be left any discussion of the African situation as it is affected by that treaty.

OBSTACLE REMOVED

It was stated that one of the biggest obstacles to agreement had been virtually removed when Mr. Eden, M. Laval and Baron Aloisi met and adopted their compromise resolution, which provided for the omission of the disputed clause of the draft resolution associating the League with tri-partite negotiations.

The compromise is said to have made the Italo-Abyssinian quarrel subject to separate declarations by the three powers signatory to the 1906 treaty, who would formally confirm their readiness to negotiate in the spirit of that treaty. This would mean that the League would be deprived of authority at this stage and that a settlement should be sought between Britain, France and Italy, together with the fourth power interested, Abyssinia.

By this arrangement, it is stated, Britain obtains satisfaction in substance, and Italy obtains satisfaction in form. However, it is not yet clear whether Signor Mussolini accepts the plan, in spite of the fact that Baron Aloisi is reported to have approved of it.—*Reuter.*

U. S. BACKS LEAGUE

Washington, August 1.
A weighty pronouncement on the Abyssinian dispute is believed to have been designed to put the moral support of the United States behind the League of Nations. It was made public by President Roosevelt to-night. "At the moment the Council of the League of Nations is assembled to consider ways and means of composing, by peaceful means, the differences between Italy and Ethiopia," said the President, "I wish to express the hope of the people and Government of the United States that an amicable solution will be found and peace maintained."

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POLITICS IN CABARETS CLEVER MOVE IN VIENNA PEOPLE OF TEMPERAMENT

Vienna.
The Austrian people and the
Austrian government—despite the
dictatorship—has not lost its sense
of humour.

This is revealed in the Govern-
ment's refusal to ban several
clever anti-Government political
cabarets which have sprung up like
mushrooms over Vienna.

These small cafe-cabarets (none
of them can accept more than
49 guests because of the theatre
tax) draw steady crowds who come
to laugh at veiled jokes against
the Fascist and dictatorial regimes
presently existing in Europe.

One of the most successful is
the tiny ABC cabaret in a dingy
old cafe. Here a small group of
unemployed and young artists have
thrown together a series of pro-
grammes which in certain other
dictatorial governments would get
them all thrown into gaol.

The Government knows these
cabarets exist, but it does nothing
about it. Why?

The answer can be found in the
temperament of the Austrian people.
They love a good joke, and laugh-
ing—even at the government—is
considered a good safety-valve.

Even supporters of the present
government can heartily laugh at
the government's attempts to be
stern, authoritarian and dictatorial.
These are qualities which are rather
foreign to the Austrian character.

HOW THEY START

The growth of these cabarets was
a natural consequence of the strict
censorship of newspapers and
magazines. They started modestly
and when they saw the government
did not object they became more
and more bold.

The fact that these cabarets exist
and the fact that Austrians are
an easy-going, humour-loving people
make many observers believe Aus-
tria will never become an exact
counterpart of its western and
southern neighbours.—United Press.

ANTI-DAZZLE MOVE

NEW RULES FOR MOTORISTS

ROAD SAFETY MEASURES

London.

The Minister of Transport's new
anti-dazzle regulations for motor
car headlights were issued recently
in draft form for incorporation in
the Road Vehicles Lighting Regu-
lations, 1935.

It is pointed out that dazzling
headlights on motor vehicles are
not only a common cause of acci-
dents, but are also a source of in-
convenience to all road users.
The new regulations provide that
from April 19, 1936, the beam of
any electric lamp exceeding six
watts in power fitted to a motor
vehicle shall either be permanent-
ly deflected or capable of deflection
to such an extent that it is incap-
able of dazzling anyone standing
on the same horizontal plane as the
vehicle at a greater distance than
25 feet from the lamp, and whose
eye-level is not less than 3 feet 6
inches above that plane.

The new regulations also deal
with the practice of leaving vehi-
cles stationary with their lamps
on. The draft regulations pro-
hibit the use of electric lamps ex-

FASHION NOTES New Fashions In Colour Contrast

BATHING SUITS

No discussion of colour is com-
plete without a word or two about
the new fashion for colour con-
trast. Expressions of this vogue
are seen in such examples as a
red coat worn with a black dress,
a green blouse with a brown
skirt, a purple skirt with a pink
blouse, etc. etc.

For evening, the off-shades are
as good as ever, especially a dull
ivory "tulle" and, in the very off-
whites, a decidedly chic.
There is a new-old blue, and string,
so smart this summer for evening,
which should continue as an
autumn fashion.

Shade Smartness

To achieve smartness, the im-
portant thing is the shade.

The new swimming suits are
quite interesting. They are in
the most gay and cheerful colours.
The lobster colour—so much
lovelier in reality than it sounds
—is one of the leaders, and
turquoise comes in second.

There is also, for the fair girl,
a leafgreen swimming suit in
thick ribbed knitting with criss-
cross straps over the shoulder
blades, and an elastic at the waist
to keep the backless suit taut and
trim.

Masses of gay gingham checked
woollen jerseys make into pretty
little suits, and there are other
delicious things in cherry and
coral and astral blue.

See to it that your figure is
good enough to dispense with a
skirt to your bathing suit. If you
consider that you have a little
over much avoid dups around
hips and abdomen you can wear
an elastic belt.

He will find, for instance, some
eight volumes in which a Prime
Minister and a King who ruled the
country at the end of the eighteenth
century disport themselves in
public in the most shameless
manner, revealing official trans-
actions to the common herd as if
they were no more shameful than
full stops or commas.

He will find—if he does not
care to go back earlier than Nelson
and the Duke of Wellington—that
Mr. Disraeli's editors disclose a
most amazing exchange of letters
with the Queen of England on mat-
ters of the gravest public impor-
tance, highly compromising, in
some particulars, to the dignity
and impartiality of the throne.

But to pursue to their logical
conclusion the interesting possi-
bilities opened up by the Attorney-
General's action in forbidding pub-
lication of Wellington's letters, it
is clear that he will not have finish-
ed when he has purged the British
Museum. For history books exist
in every school in the country, and
among the disclosures in these
seditious volumes is a story origi-
nally emanating, we must suppose,
from the noble or some other Gov-
ernment official who was present at
King Canute's little experiment
with the waves.

ceeding six watts in power whilst
the car is stopped on a road.

There is also to be a maximum
height at which front lights are
to be carried. The regulations
provide that the height shall not
exceed five feet from the ground
and that if the rear-red light is
higher than three feet six inches
from the ground, a red reflector
and white patch, as used on
bicycles, shall be carried at or be-
low that height.

The draft regulations have been
prepared by the Minister in con-
sultation with the Transport Ad-
visory Council and the Committee
on Road Safety.

OFFICIAL SECRETS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ATTACKED SUPPRESSING LETTERS

(By a Correspondent)

In 1932 there were vague threats
made in the House of Lords that
Mr. Lloyd George might find him-
self in prison for two years if he
persisted in making revelations
about what had transpired in the
Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George replied defi-
antly:

"If partial disclosures of the
kind of transactions which occur-
ed during the time I was head of
the Government were made again,
I would, without any hesitation,
take the responsibility of publish-
ing the whole of the transactions."

"I know what was said about the
liability of two years' imprison-
ment. It would be rather a new
thing if the House of Lords could
imprison a member of the House
of Commons."

Unhappily neither the Duke of
Wellington nor Lord Nelson is in
a position to reply to the Attorney-
General's "Hush!" with a Lloyd
Georgian "Booh!" for the truculent
Duke passed away in 1852 and
Nelson nearly 50 years earlier.

But the position raised by this
retrospective application of the
Official Secrets Act is an extremely
odd one, and the possibilities which
have dawned since the authorities
forbade the sale of the Duke of
Wellington's and Lord Nelson's
letters, appear almost unlimited.

TREASON ONLY

First of all the facts. The Of-
ficial Secrets Act was passed in 1911.
It superseded the Act of 1889, be-
fore which date no "Official
Secrets" machinery had existed at
all.

In other words, until 50 years
ago there was no authority for pro-
secuting a citizen for the disclosure
of official information unless that
disclosure definitely constituted an
act of treason. You were either a
traitor or you weren't, and it is un-
likely that Nelson, who won
Trafalgar, or the Duke of Well-
ington who won Waterloo, or Mr.
Lloyd George, who has sometimes
been credited with the victory of
the Allies in the Great War, would
have been successfully convicted of
high treason.

The Act of 1911 makes a crime
of any revelation of their official
activities in language which,
verbose and pregnant with legal
elaboration as it is, remains for all
that strangely obscure.

For if anyone is liable to prosecu-
tion for passing on "to any person,
other than a person to whom he is
authorised to communicate it,"
any note, document, or information
which he has obtained owing to
his position as a person who
holds or has held office under His
Majesty" it would seem that no ex-
official would be safe in opening his
mouth about his activities at all.

As for putting pen to paper, the
fate of so many memoirs by former
statesmen and diplomats is itself
proof of how risky such a hobby
has become.

FOREIGN TO TRADITION

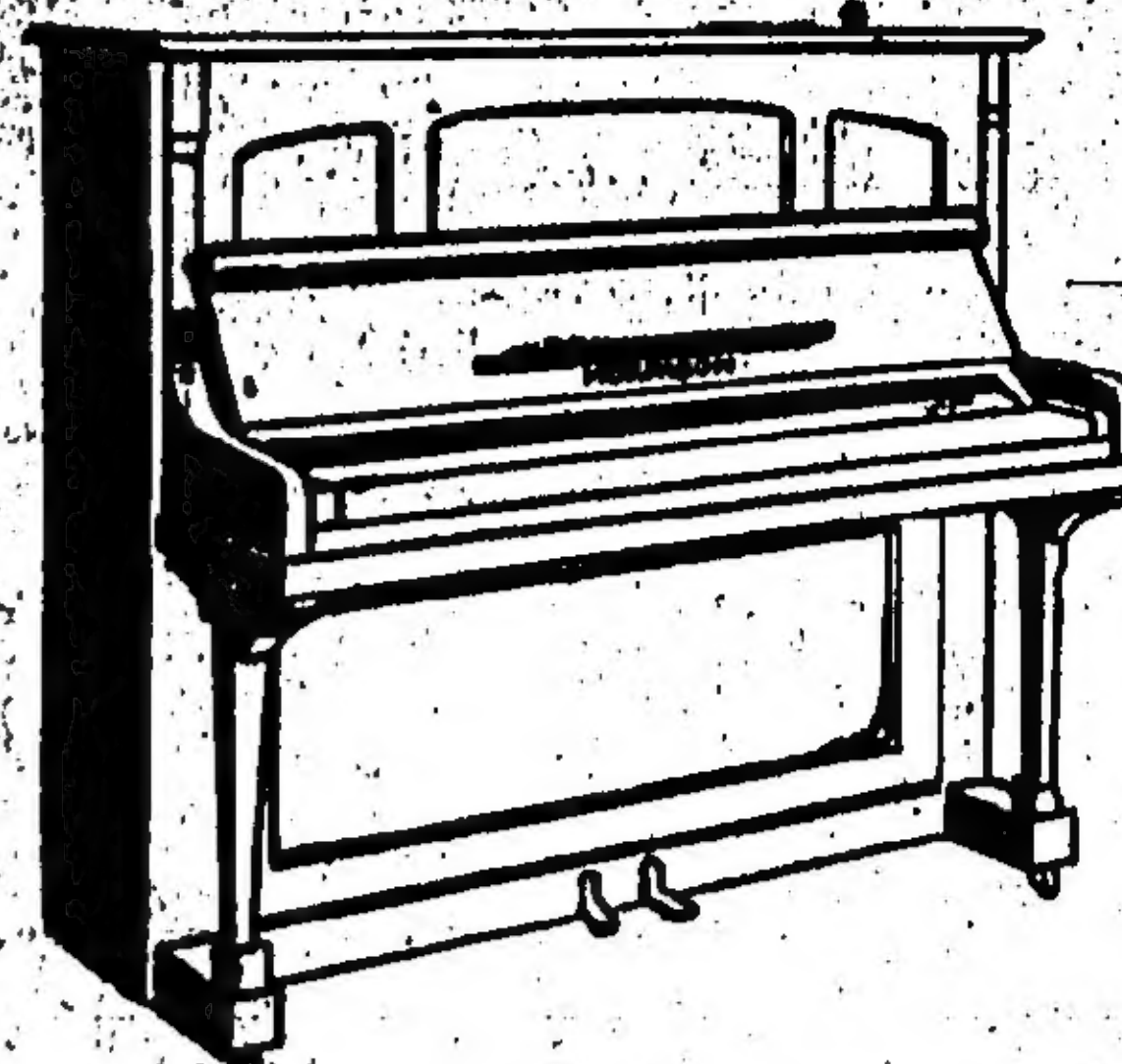
All this, it needs to be repeated,
is essentially a modern develop-
ment foreign to the tradition of
English government.

That is why its retrospective
application seems so odd.

If the Attorney-General would
care to apply for a reader's ticket
at the British Museum and spend
an afternoon in the Reading Room
I can promise to unearth for him
such a harvest of venerably bound
crimes as will make his hair stand
on end.

(Continued on Previous Column.)

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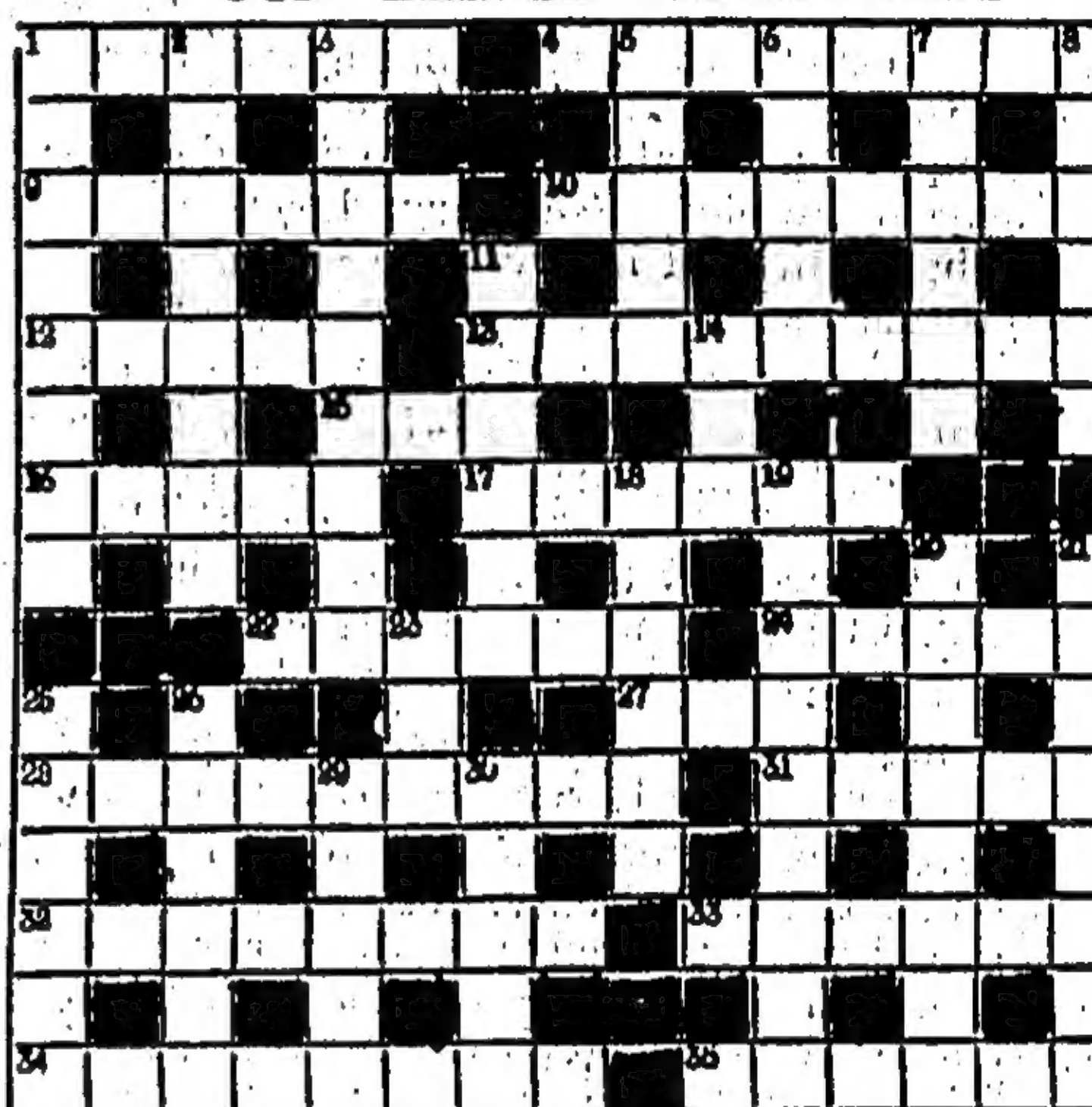
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Across

- 1 The tackle that begins with a pass.
- 4 If you put the drug in front of the horse, you may be aiming high, but you won't make it swallow it.
- 9 A silk investment made by a company in duplicate, on end.
- 10 Many collectors of old china like these chipped.
- 12 We may have acquaintance in "The Pirate."
- 13 Satan's empire a letter carried that the ancients thought cured insanity. (Of course, it was just a plant).
- 15 Another plant.
- 16 A fragrant gum known to crossword solvers.
- 17 You must either put in a well-known plant (we are horticultural to-day, aren't we?) after six, or face the alternative.
- 22 Not the way in which book-keepers make an entry—of course.
- 24 The fit-out that is, largely, a joke.
- 27 It might seem that the baken needed this gentle animal.
- 28 Arriving shortly in native quarters—such was the tale.
- 31 Here, in Scotland, the atmosphere is very clear.
- 32 It is more usual, at Oxford, for a student paying for his food.
- 33 Understood by the musician from the beginning (two words, 2, 4).
- 34 This is less usual as a visitor.
- 35 A nice little corner for a holiday.

regard for a swindle over an allowance.

- 5 In Wales, look you never see cast on a leek.
- 6 Yes, it's 6, but it's a nine looks, however silly it looks.
- 7 A figure having equal angles. Go on, is it? Yes.
- 8 That's true.
- 11 A good cutter for a youngster.
- 14 Lead by a copper.
- 18 The country in south-west Paradise.
- 19 This is the fruit of giving a challenge to the young.
- 20 I call it gum.
- 21 They vary.
- 23 It goes up and down in a bird.
- 25 An unusual stance.
- 26 Give me a slight shiver.
- 29 Look out for this in the forest; these's trouble afoot.
- 30 The girl who might have become Queen of France, but didn't.

Yesterday's Solution.

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N O N C E A B U N D A N T
T A N T M I N V
E A S T O H E A P T O Q U E
H T E S E T U R
S O Y A S T A T I O N B E R I

- 1 Part of this vegetable, I hear, is found growing outside many theatres.
- 2 The sort of hotel for the thirsty.
- 3 Here one must have profound

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Sam Queers It

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EXCHANGE RATES

	July 31.	Aug. 1.
Paris	74.53/64	74.55/64
Geneva	15.13 1/4	15.15
Berlin	12.28	12.30 1/4
Athens	5.17	5.18
Milan	1.03 1/4	1.03 1/2
Shanghai	1.03 1/4	1.03 1/2
New York	4.95 1/2	4.95 1/2
Amsterdam	7.29	7.32 1/2
Vienna	2.26	2.27
Prague	119.5/16	119.5/16
Bucharest	625	625
Madrid	36.5/32	36.5/32
Lisbon	110 1/4	110 1/4
Hongkong	2.1 1/4	2.1 1/4
Brussels	20.32	20.32
Montevideo	39 1/2	39 1/2
Belgrade	217	217
Montreal	4.96 1/2	4.96 1/2
Yokohama	172.5/32	172.5/32
Helsingfors	226 1/2	226 1/2
Rio	4 1/4	4 1/4
Buenos Aires	15 1/2	15 1/2
Silver (Spot)	30.5/16	30.5/16
Silver (Forward)	30.5/16	30.5/16
War Loan	100 1/2	100 1/2

—British Wireless.

WATER LEVELS

FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS

Place of Observation	W. L. on record	W. L. on record	July Aug. 1
West River at Shikung	41.6	0	22.8
North River at Tinian	26.9	0	10.6
East River at Shamshui	41.6	0	14.1
North River at Shikung	41.6	0	8.8

Miss Ora Woodberry, of the Shanghai Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, will speak about "Prayer" from Monday, August 5, to Wednesday the 7th, every morning, 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., at the Wesleyan Church, Caine Road. Miss Woodberry spoke with much prayer experience, so her message was very effective to many who attended the Canton Pool Ling Bible Conference last week.



Dotted lines are a sign of stylishness this year.

CANTON AGENTS

for
The
Hongkong Telegraph

WM. FARMER & CO.
Victoria Hotel Building
Shanghai, Canton

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Government Ordinance, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday, 5th August, 1935. (The first Monday in August).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 5th August, All Departments will be CLOSED. The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The Kowloon Dispensary will be open for business from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Hongkong, 2nd August, 1935.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ended 30th June, 1935, will be payable on TUESDAY, 20th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, 3 Chater Road. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 8th August, to MONDAY, 19th August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

O. EAGER,

Secretary.

Hongkong 1st August, 1935.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of \$2.10 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1935, at the rate of 2 1/2% per Dollar.

THE DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, 12th AUGUST 1935, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY 29th to SATURDAY 10th AUGUST (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

V. M. GRAYBURN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1935.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Monday, August 5, the General Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and the Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. There will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays and one delivery of registered correspondence at 9.30 a.m. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

CHARGES FOR TELEGRAMS

It is hereby notified that from the First day of August 1935, the charges for telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollar 0.65 to equal Gold Franc 1.00.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS VIA SINGAPORE

Bandoeng-Amsterdam via Singapore: Saigon-Marseilles via Saigon: Singapore-Australia Correspondence will be accepted for transmission by these Services. Rates and all particulars are shown in the schedules exhibited at the Post Offices. All letters etc. must be marked "By Air-Mail" and be handed in at a Post Office.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

Canada, U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, (Vancouver B.C., 18th July)	Emp. of Canada	August 2.
Japan and Shanghai	Hakusan Maru	August 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, 6th July)	Pres. Adams	August 2.
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	August 2.
Amoy	Tilawa	August 2.
Straits and Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers) London, 4th July—and Air Mail ex. Amsterdam—Bandoeng Service (Amsterdam, 24th July)	Kashima Maru	August 3.
Shanghai and Swatow	Soochow	August 3.
Calcutta and Straits	Sulung	August 4.
Shanghai and Amoy	Taiyuan	August 4.
Straits and Air Mail ex. Imperial Airways Service, (London 20th July)	Swartenhondt	August 4.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	August 4.
Japan	Arabia Maru	August 5.
Straits	Soudan	August 5.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per Friday.	Date and Time
Hoihow, Pakhoi and 'Halphong	Klungchow	Fri., Aug. 2, 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Tan	Fri., Aug. 2, 3 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	Fri., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters for "Imperial Airways Ser. Hakusan Maru vice"—due London, 19th August	K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Reg., Aug. 2, 4 p.m.	Reg., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Reg., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters for "Bandoeng-Amsterdam Hakusan Maru vice"—due Amsterdam, 15th August	K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Reg., Aug. 2, 4 p.m.	Reg., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Reg., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters for "Singapore-Australia Hakusan Maru vice"—due Darwin, 18th August	K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Reg., Aug. 2, 4 p.m.	Reg., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Reg., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.	Letters, Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Nellore	Parcels	Sat., Aug. 3, 8.45 a.m.
Zealand via Brisbane	Parcels	Sat., Aug. 3, 9.30 a.m.
(Due Brisbane, 20th August)	Parcels	Sat., Aug. 3, 9.30 a.m.
*Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Pres. C. and S. America and *Europe via Victoria, B.C., 20th August)	Parcels	Sat., Aug. 3, 9.45 a.m.
(Due Victoria B.C., 20th August)	Parcels	Sat., Aug. 3, 10.30 a.m.
Halphong	Canton	Sat., Aug. 3, 2 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan and *Europe via Siberia	Ducallan	Sat., Aug. 3, 3.30 p.m.
	Kashima Maru	Sat., Aug. 3, 12.30 p.m.
Amoy	Sulung	Sat., Aug. 3, 5 p.m.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH FIFTH ANNUAL

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

JUNE—AUGUST, 1935.

Valuable Prizes

IN ADDITION TO THE CAMERA AND CASH PRIZES MESSRS. ILFORD, LIMITED, OF LONDON OFFER

TWO SILVER TROPHIES

1st Value \$150.00

2nd Value 85.00

TO WHAT ARE ADJUDGED THE TWO BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Commence Sending in Your Entries NOW

SECTION 1	(Section 3 cont'd)
For the best Story-telling Picture	2nd 3rd
1st—16 mm. Cine Kodak Model K. f.3.5. lens, complete with carrying case.	Cash Prize Cash Prize
(Donated by the Eastman Kodak Company)	\$40.00 \$20.00
Value \$204.00	(Two Consolation Prizes "Relief" Books)
2nd—Rolleiflex Photo-Automat Camera, complete with carrying case.	SECTION 4
(Donated by Franke & Heidecke in conjunction with Messrs. Melchers & Co.)	Views, including Architecture and Street Scenes
Value \$75.00	1st—Kodak Pupille, Leica f.3.5 lens and Reflex Mirror Attachment.
3rd	(Donated by Eastman Kodak Company)
Cash Prize	Value \$160.00
\$40.00	2nd—Cash Prize
(Two Consolation Prizes "Relief" Books)	\$40.00
SECTION 2	3rd—Agfa Speedex Record Camera f.7.7 lens.
Bathing and Picnic Photographs	(Donated by "Agfa" China Co.)
1st—Rolleiflex Photo-Automat Camera, complete with carrying case.	Value \$25.00
(Donated by Franke & Heidecke in conjunction with Messrs. Melchers & Co.)	(Two Consolation Prizes "Relief" Books)
Value \$120.00	SECTION 5
2nd	Studies in Still Life
Cash Prize	1st—Zeiss Ikon Ikonta Camera f.4.5. lens, Compur Shutter.
\$40.00	(Donated by Carlwits & Co.)
(Two Consolation Prizes "Relief" Books)	Value \$60.00
SECTION 3	2nd—Agfa Speedex Camera.
Chinese Studies—Figures and Faces	(Donated by "Agfa" China Co.)
1st—Agfa Speedex Compur Camera, with Optical Direct-Vision Finder and Sollinar f.4.5.	Value \$50.00
(Donated by "Agfa" China Co.)	3rd—Cash Prize
Value \$80.00	\$20.00
	(Two Consolation Prizes "Relief" Books)
	SECTION 6
	Snapshots taken by Children under the Age of 14 years
	1st Cash Prize \$20.00
	4 Consolation Prizes
	"Boy Scout Kodaks"
	(With Pocket Folding Camera complete with carrying case.)
	Value \$12.00 each

RULES:—

- The following Rules will govern the Competition:—
- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- Pictures submitted in Sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- The Prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by the form below.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- Photographs which have been already entered in local competitions are ineligible.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at this Office within seven days.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery, loss or damage.
- Photographs must not be less than Post-card size (excepting in the Children's Section) and the entry form should be lightly pasted on the back.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Entries in the Children's Section must bear the name, age and address on the entry form countersigned by a parent.
- Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.

NOTE—In the event of a picture being entered in more than one Section, a separate print must be submitted for each Section.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

USE THIS FORM	ENTRY FORM
AND LIGHTLY PASTE IT	SECTION
ON THE BACK	NAME
OF EACH ENTRY	ADDRESS
	TITLE
	DATE
	Please use block letters and paste this on back of each entry.
	If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here.

OPENS TO-MORROW

BUT BOOK NOW

THOUSANDS WERE TURNED AWAY DURING THE FIRST WEEK-END AT THE GRAND SHANGHAI

RECORDS SMASHED IN 51 THEATRES! Biggest Screen Sensation in 5 Years! Nothing Like It Ever Filmed Before!

G-MEN

Shot-by-Shot Dramatization of Gangland's Waterloo!

Starring JAMES CAGNEY Screen's Famous "Public Enemy" as a "G Man"—Ann Dvorak, Margaret Lindsay, Robt. Armstrong

ALHAMBRA THEATRE TALKING PICTURE A WARNER BROS. SUPER PRODUCTION

The Gloucester LOUNGE

AIR-CONDITIONED

THE popular rendezvous in Hongkong
in the heart of the Shopping district.
Here in the air-conditioned and spacious
lounge

**Appetising
Cold Luncheons,
Ice Cream and
Soda Fountain
Specialities**

are served under ideal conditions.

"Everyone" goes to the Gloucester
Lounge. Come in out of the heat and
revel in the temperature of Capri and
thrill to the shock of a Polar drink!

**Morning Coffee
and Afternoon Teas**

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKET DOWNWARD YESTERDAY

New York, Aug. 1.
The following reports on the New
York Stock market have been received
through Messrs. Swan, Culbertson, &
Fritz:
The Wall Street Journal report on
yesterday's market: Stocks to-day
were downward on general profit-
taking. Utilities slumped on the
Senate decision rejecting the "death
sentence" clause in the Utilities Bill
demanded by President Roosevelt.
Rails, steel, motors and farm equip-
ments eased. Bonds were upward,
led by rails. Stocks on the Curb Ex-
change were irregular.

B. C. & P. New York office cables:
The market to-day was easier on
scattered profit-taking, with the
undercurrent irregular. Northern Ameri-
can earned \$1.13 per share for the
year ending June 30 as against \$1.05
for the previous year. The June
quarter profits of the Radio Corpora-
tion were 31 cents per share (pre-
ferred b.b.) as against 13 cents per
share for the same quarter of last
year. Fox Films showed a profit for
the June quarter of \$735,974 as
against a profit of \$303,805 for the
June quarter of 1934. Electric Power
lost \$834,857 for the June quarter as
against a loss of \$694,886 for the
same period last year. Brokers'
Loans during the past week totalled
\$300,000,000 compared with \$880,000-
000 during the previous week.

New York and Chicago commodity
reports received through Messrs.
Swan, Culbertson & Fritz:

Cotton: Following on favourable
crop reports, the average leading
private estimates to-day indicate a
crop of 11,422,000 bales.

Wheat: The J. E. Bennett and
Company estimate of the wheat crop
is believed to be about average.
There has been heavy profit-taking
and we think that we would purchase
on good declines only until the
tendency for a quick turn-over has
subsided.

Corn: Favourable rains are main-
taining the crop outlook.

Rubber: The rubber market is
steady. Buying by one of the large
dealers was a feature to-day and the
market acts well.

Hides: It is reported that manu-
facturers are well stocked for the
present and the leather trade is
quiet.

Sugar: The market is unchanged
in all its branches.

REUTER QUOTATIONS

Dow-Jones Averages: July 31. Aug. 1.
30 Industrials 125.23 125.85
20 Rails 35.25 35.04
20 Utilities 23.85 23.70
40 Bonds 98.90 98.88
11 Commodity Index 65.41 64.92

BUY NOW

WING ON'S

GREAT SUMMER SALE

NOW IN FULL SWING

EVERYTHING AT ITS LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE!

BUY NOW

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LATEST SHARE QUOTATIONS

The following quotations on the
London Stock Exchange have been
received by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson
and Fritz in conjunction with Reuters.
July 31. Aug. 1.

British Government Securities

War Loan 3½%
redm. after 1962 £106½ £106½

Chinese Bonds

4½% Bonds 1898
(Eng. Iss.) £102½ £102
4½% Loan 1908 £ 98 £ 98
5% Loan 1912 £ 76 £ 74
5% Reorg. Loan
1913 (Ldn. Iss.) £ 88½ £ 86
5% Bonds 1925-47 £ 90 £ 90
5% S'hai-Nanking
Rly. £ 69 £ 66
5% Tient-Pukow
Rly. £ 25 £ 24
5% Tient-Pukow
Railway (Supl.
Loan) £ 21 £ 21
5% Honan Rly. £ 25 £ 24
5% Hukuang Rly.
1911 £ 38 £ 37
5% Lung Teing U.
Hail Rly. 1913 £ 13 £ 13

Foreign Bonds and Banks

German 7½ Int.
Loan 1924 £ 62½ £ 62½
Japan 5½ Sterling
Loan 1907 £ 83 £ 83
Japan 6½ Sterling
Loan 1924 £ 93 £ 93
H.K. & S'hai Bk.
(Ldn. Regd.) £105 £105
Charl'd. Bk. of I.A.
& C. £ 13½ £ 13½

Commercial and Industrial

Allied Iron Found-
ries 43/6 43/3
Associated Elec.
Industries 36/3 36/6
Austin Motors ord.
sh. 54/9 55/-
Boots 6½ sh. 49/3 49/3
British-American
Tobacco (bearer)
Canadian Colanese
Chinese Eng. and
Min. (bearer)
Courtauld 55/9 56/1½
Distillers 93/- 93/3
Dunlop Rubber 43/6 43/10½
Electric Musical
Industries 27/- 27/-
General Electric
(England) 58/3 58/6
Hawker Aircraft
Impl. Chem. Ind. 34/9 34/9
O.K. Bazaars 23/3 23/6
Impl. Tobacco 143/9 145/-
Rolls Royce 163/9 163/9
S'hai Elec. Constr. 47/- 47/6
Tate & Lyle 89/- 89/6
Turner & Newall 58/3 58/3

United Steel 33/7½ 34/-
Vickers ord. 15/- 15/-
Watney, Combe &
Reid def. ord. 77/3 76/-
Woolworths 110/3 111/-

Miscellaneous

Anglo-Dutch 21/9 22/3
Gula Kalumpung
Rubber 22/- 22/-
Pekin Synd. 2/-
ord. sh. 1/6 1/6
Rubber Trusts 30/6 30/6

Mines

Burma Corp'n. Rs.
10 9/7½ 10/-
Commonwealth
Mining 12/- 12/1½
Randfontein
Estates 53/9 54/-
S'hai Water
Mining 6/3 6/3
Springs Mines 41/10½ 42/6
Sub-Nigel 255/- 255/-
Rhokana Corp'n. 96/3 96/3

Oils

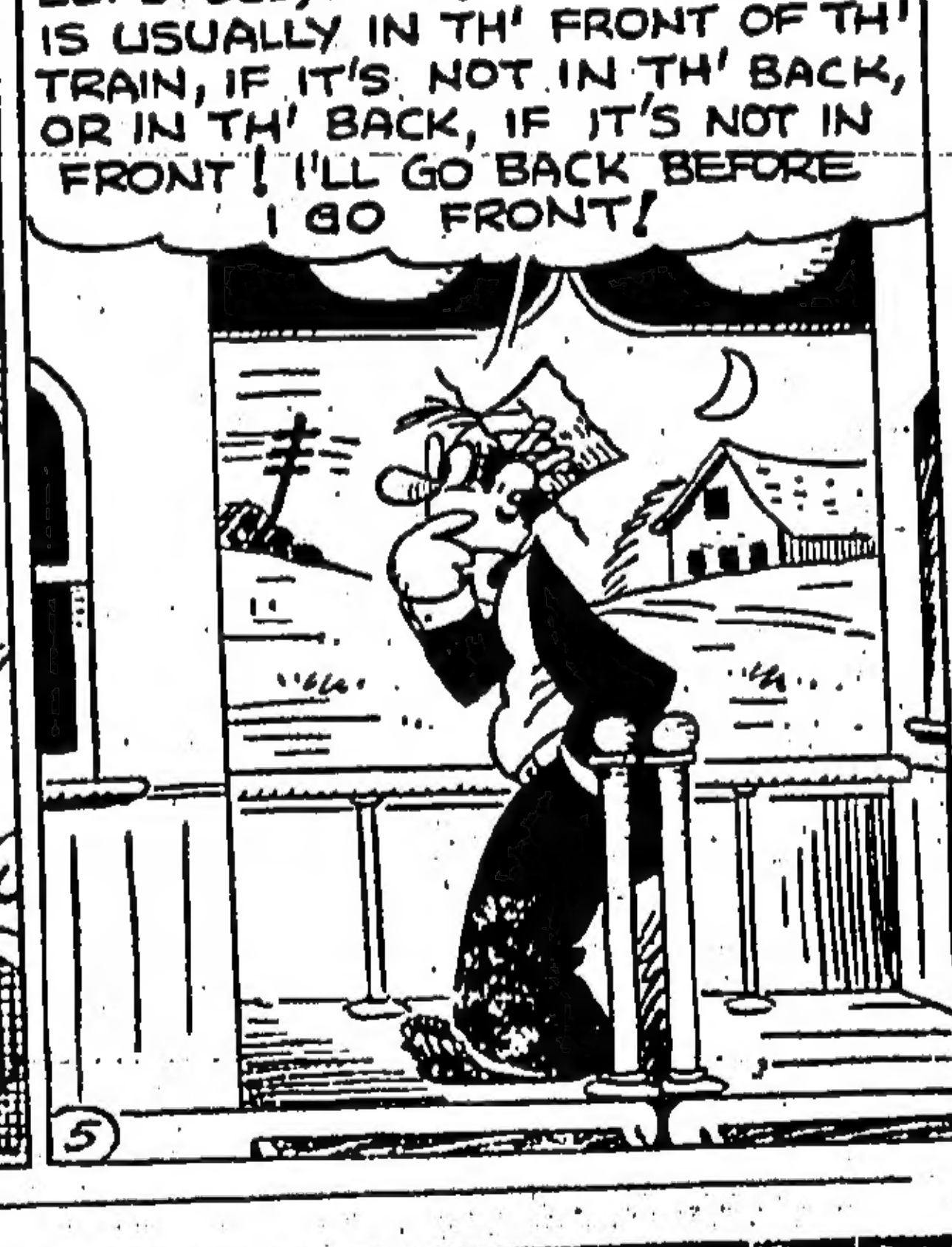
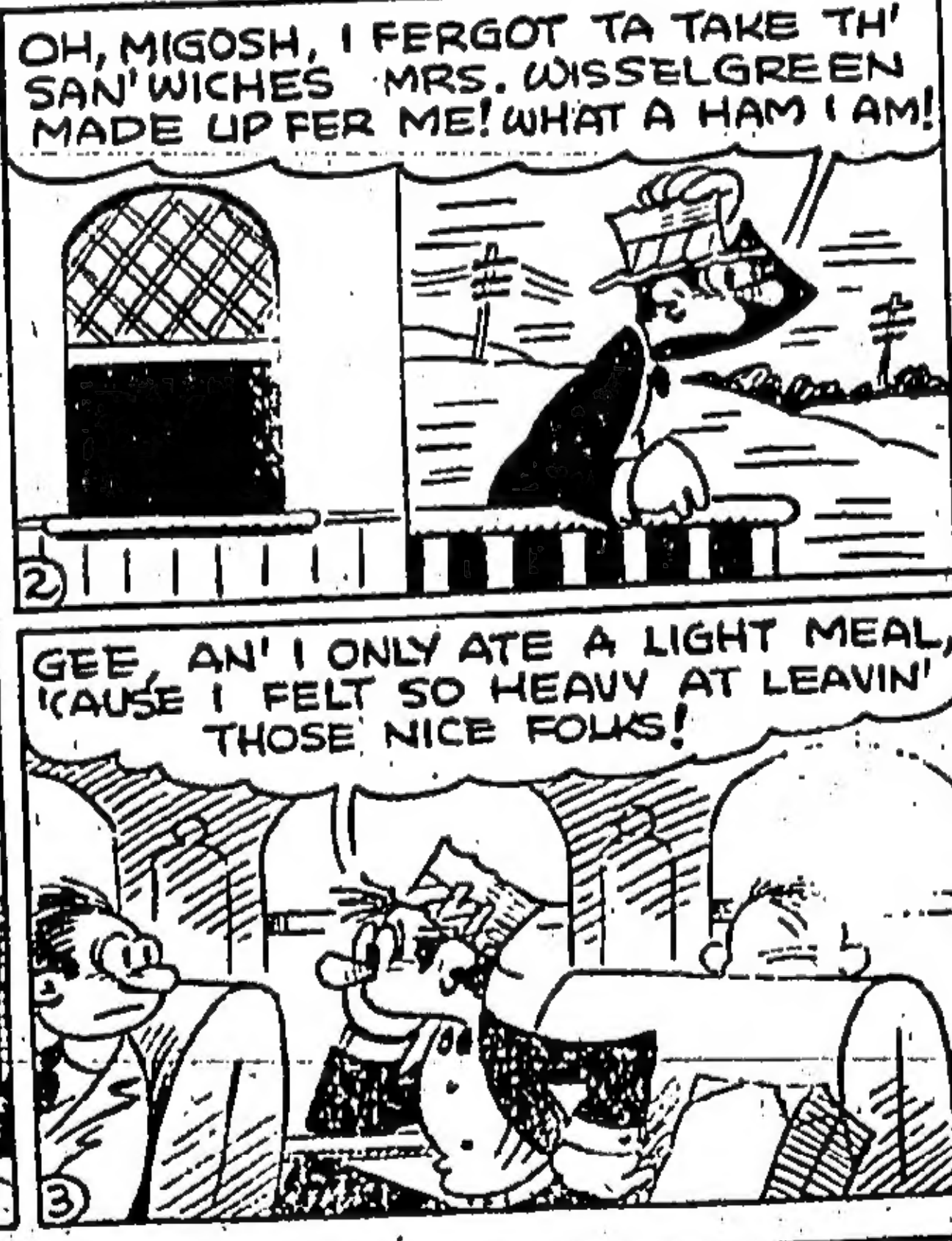
Anglo-Persian 61/3 63/1½
Burma Oil 80/- 80/7½
Shell Trans and
Trad. (bearer)
Maramba Invest-
ments, Ltd. 80/- 81/3

The weekly Christian Fellowship
meeting will be held at the Helena
May Institute to-day, when the Rev.
Hedley P. Bunton will deliver an
address on "Prayer." The Rev. Mr.
Bunton will be the speaker at each of
the meetings during August.

SALESMAN SAM

Anyway, It Won't Hurt to Ask

By Small



General Chiang Tse-ting, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Shanghai recently. Here he is shown being welcomed by local Chinese officials. They are from left to right: Mr. Tang Shi-shun, representative of Mayor Wu Te-chen of the Greater Shanghai; Mr. Yu Min, head of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General Chiang; and Mr. Wang Tsan-nan, of the Greater Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps.

WATSON'S

Genuine
BAY RUM

The Ideal Non Greasy
Hair Lotion for—
Summer use.

STIMULATING
AND
REFRESHING

\$1.00 & \$1.75
Per Bottle

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE PIANO PROVIDES IDEAL
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE
IDEAL PIANO IS THE

"MOUTRIE"

Backed by over Fifty Years
experience and the strictest
adherence to the highest
standard of craftsmanship.

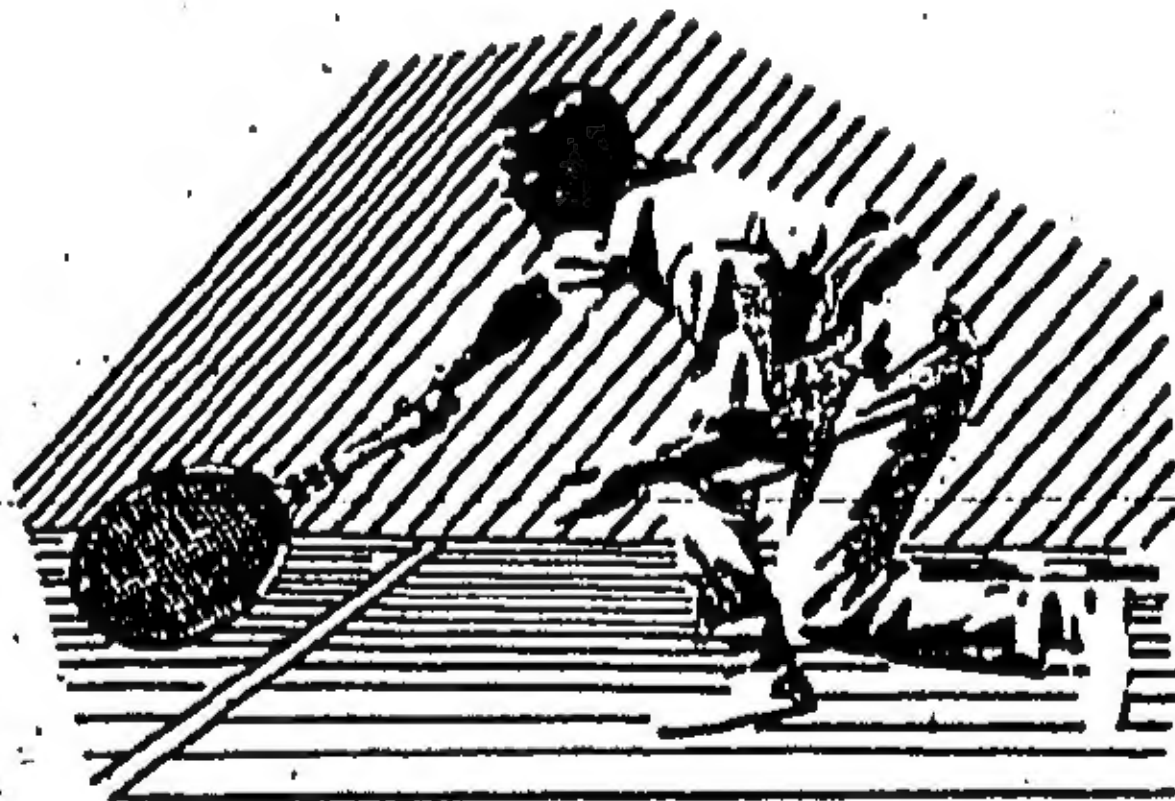
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S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

York Building.

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FORTY LOVE!



GAME AND SET WITH YOUR
SERVICE, WHEN PLAYING WITH
ONE OF THE

"JUBILEE"
FRAMES

HAVE A SUCCESSFUL SUMMER SEASON BY
GETTING YOURSELF ONE FROM OUR

SPORTS DEPT.

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More
Enjoyable
Motoring!

NO MORE
SQUEAKING!
OUR NEW AND EFFICIENT
"MOBILUBRICATION"
GREASING
SERVICE
MAKES EASIER
&
MORE ENJOYABLE
MOTORING

UPKEEP EXPENSES
REDUCED TO A MINIMUM
ONLY
\$5.00
PER MONTH.

HONGKONG HOTEL
GARAGE
SHOWROOM
Phone 27778-9. Stubbs Rd.

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1935.

THE INOCULATION
QUESTION

We revert to the question of inoculation of dogs because there appears to be a diversity of view on the point whether the cost of such inoculation, if made compulsory, should be borne by the Government or by individual dog-owners. The point is subsidiary to the main issue, which is that every possible precaution should be taken to protect the public from the danger of possibly rabid dogs. From the standpoint that every dog is a potential source of danger, there is much to be said for the argument that the owner should meet the cost of a measure necessitated by the mere fact that he owns a dog. There is also the further point that the inoculation fee, applied individually, would not amount to a hardship, whereas for the Government to assume the whole burden would mean a considerable, though not burdensome, outlay of public funds. As we say, however, the major question is whether inoculation should be made compulsory. Apparently, the Government's veterinary advisers do not consider that inoculation would produce maximum results. The contention, it seems, is that inasmuch as dogs from across the border and dogs aboard junks and sampans would most likely escape inoculation, no really effective results would accrue from the compulsory system. But surely it must be conceded that even if complete coverage is not possible, it would be something to the good to lessen the measure of danger. In other words, an additional precaution applied to forty or fifty per cent. of the Colony's dogs would be infinitely better than no additional safeguard. Moreover, the chief everyday danger to the public arises from dogs which are kept in the urban areas, in the centre of populated regions; and it should be relatively easy to insist on inoculation in respect of these animals. The fact of the matter, of course, is that there are far too many unnecessary dogs in the Colony. Compulsory inoculation at the owners' expense might conceivably reduce the number, especially where an owner has several pets. Something might also be done in the same direction by limiting the number of dogs which people in urban areas should own, or, if this is not thought desirable, there might be a graduated scale of licences, increasing with the number of animals owned. On the broad general question, there can be no two opinions that compulsory inoculation would possess a distinct value in reducing the extent of danger to the public. And the rule should be supplementary to the existing restrictions, at any rate until such time as the Colony is freed for a considerable period of the rabies scourge.

NOTES OF THE DAY

THE AIR FEVER

A very bad attack of air fever has fallen upon Turkey. She is making haste to acquire what is called an adequate air force, and, unfortunately, the measure of adequacy is constantly changing on the upward scale. What Turkey may think a sufficient force to-day she may deem wholly insufficient before the year is gone. At all events Turkey is going "all out" for air power. The minds of the people are being inflamed by a Government appeal for subscriptions. Organisations have been formed in every town and village to gather in the money. The newspapers are sounding the big drum, and even the services of the priesthood are being enlisted in the good cause. All the members of the Civil Service have pledged themselves to give a substantial portion of their pay, wealthy business men have given large sums, and the devotion of subscribers is marked by badges worn on the coat lapel, somewhat after the manner of flag days. It looks as if the five million pounds required will soon be obtained. One result of the coming of air power is that a nation which formerly was of little account in the councils of the world may suddenly, and at comparatively little cost, acquire a status which came at very slow pace and at great sacrifice in the days when naval and military strength counted for all. Now the balance can be upset in a few years, and the peace of the world threatened from quarters formerly unthought of.

READER TAKES A HAND

Russia has begun a fascinating experiment in authorship. Soviet writers have started to read selections from their books to audiences of young people who criticize and suggest improvements. High hopes are entertained of this experiment. It is the reduction to a system of a method that has often proved useful when sporadically employed in the past. Alert authors have frequently taken hints from their readers, though Jane Austen once declined a suggestion made by no less distinguished an admirer than the Prince Regent to the effect that she should write a romantic costume novel. Trollope, publishing his stories in monthly parts, overheard an unknown lady in a public place say that she was tired of his famous character, Mrs. Proud. "Madam," said Trollope, "she shall disappear in the next issue." And, sure enough, she did. The choice of children as critics is wise, if rather bold. Children have excellent taste, which they tend to express quite pungently. On being asked which of the "Alice" books she preferred, did not a small girl, after deep thought, make the sufficient reply, "The 'Wonderland' is less dull than the other?" Yet they can discern merit in unexpected places. They rescued from the rubbish heap of political controversy the bright shining gem of "Gulliver's Travels." Assuredly they are good, if severe, critics.

MONEY SAVED

One of the wonders of these times is the fact that, though depression is universal and most people complain of being hard-up, the saving practice in Britain has never been so active or so widespread. And that is to be noted particularly among persons of modest means. The "Big Three" in thrift are the Post Office Savings Bank, the National Savings Association, and the Trustee Savings Banks. The most remarkable of these is the National Savings movement. It began during the War to enable small investors to help in financing the war, and savings certificates now amount to more than 390 million sterling, with accrued interest of 98 millions. Thirty-five years ago the Trustee Savings Banks had funds of 62 millions; now these exceed 225 millions. Deposits in the Post Office are about 354 millions, and Stock held through the Post Office Savings Bank is 185 millions. When to these many hundreds of millions is added the enormous amount invested in the purchase of dwelling-houses a faint idea of the expansion of the saving habit in the last thirty years may be formed. And that, as everybody knows but sometimes forgets, makes for national stability. There is nothing like having a substantial stake in the country to keep awake a man's interests in the doings of politicians.

EARNST OF GOOD FAITH

"The words 'interest' and 'interests' have quite different meanings as they are being used with reference to the Abyssinian situation. Thus the Italian press—which is to say, Mussolini's press—has contained frequent assertions that British 'interest' in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute arises from the existence of British 'interests' in Africa, says the Christian Science Monitor.

But now that Mr. Anthony Eden has disclosed Britain's offer of a strip of her Somaliland territory to Ethiopia, the rest of the world, if (Continued on Page 7.)

HIGH BROWS' LIVES
ARE EMPTIER

BY GILBER FRANKAU

Mr. Frankau replies in this amusing article to a contribution, "Am A Highbrow," in the London News Chronicle by Aldous Huxley, the well-known novelist.

I am overtempted to quote against Mr. Huxley:

I do not look for holy saints to guide me on my way.
Or male and female devils to lead my feet astray.
If these are added, I rejoice—if not, I shall not mind.
So long as I have leave and choice to meet my fellow-kind.
For as we come and as we go (and deadly soon go we!)
The People, Lord, Thy people are good enough for me.

But that is Kipling, whom the sight of gallant men on gallant horses pelted over high timber at the risk of their necks in pursuit of a fox fills neither with cold disgust nor hot indignation!

Besides, Kipling ends his poem, "Deliver me from every pride—the Middle, High and Low—That bars me from a brother's side, whatever pride he shows."

So I prefer to sympathise with Mr. Huxley and his brother highbrows. Because, really they, do miss such a lot of fun.

I cannot agree with my fellow-novelist, you see, that the life of the highbrow is relatively fuller than the life of the lowbrow. I believe it to be emptier.

And when he says that his "contentment" is intrinsically richer and more significant than mine, the very use of that word "significant" (hallmark of all highbrows) gives me a slight pain.

For to me every manifestation of life is equally significant—whether it be a mainly sport or those "private symbols" which our modern poets use to shield their private emotions from the contaminating crowd.

I cannot understand why Aldous Huxley should believe himself a better man than I am—or even than Gunga Din—because he finds the sex appeal of a Harlequin Fisher girl less thrilling than that of a seventeenth-century Mae West as depicted by Rubens. Neither does it seem to me a proof of virtue that his book entertains him more than my bridge.

While his statement that human beings spend at least half their leisure in disputing about tastes does not smack, to the essentially lowbrow mind, of the truth.

Highbrows may delight in such discussions. But for us, presumably lower organisms, the scant hours to leisure are too precious to waste in idle talk.

We are the sons of Martha, and most of our day is spent in toil. Released from toil, we demand our simple enjoyments, claiming nothing for those enjoyments except that they help to relax either mind or body.

For we lowbrows are still humble folk.

Mr. Huxley is wrong—and possibly just a little too self-conscious—when he imagines us snarling at him for his enjoyment of Beethoven or Dostoevsky. We are quite content for him to have his symphonies and his Russian novels if only he will leave us

alone with our jazz and our detective stories.

But the trouble is that he won't; and that he simply cannot get it into his great brain that our interests are just as wide as, and possibly even wider than, his own.

He claims the larger experience; and that we live in a world where events are "isolated and unconnected." He maintains that his knowledge can fuse "isolated happenings into what is at least a partly comprehensible whole."

I suggest the Apostle's, "Much learning doth make thee mad."

We lowbrows do not believe overmuch in learning—except it be the study of our own particular trade. We hold that life is a simple affair of work and play, and that in almost every difficulty conscience and every difficulty conscience and common sense are the truest guides.

And although we share Mr. Huxley's respect for true science, which deals with material phenomena, we hold, with the dead satirist, that all Art is apt to be useless—unless the artist can convey the complexity of his own experience in simple words, in simple sounds, in simple brush-strokes, to us.

In this attitude towards Art, it seems to my small brain, has germinated the one and only quarrel between the highbrow and the lowbrow. The lowbrow says, in effect, "Be clear," the highbrow, "it is clear. If only you weren't such a moron."

Which is more ju-jus. Which is more snobbish. Yet also worthy of a lowbrow's sympathy. Because most of us practise our ju-jus. Most of us are given to a little harmless snobbish when we ply our own particular trade.

There was never a good workman without a slight superiority complex. The motor-mechanic who tunes your engine is just as keen to make his craft a mystery as the surgeon who operates on your body or the barrister who conducts your case.

So why shouldn't the author of such fine books as "Point Counter Point" and "Brave New World" indulge his superiority complex? Why shouldn't he bear 'mid snow and ice his banner with that strange device, "Significant"?

I, a humble lowbrow, admire him all the more for it—even if I do hold that he might be a better artist if he could sympathise with the roaring crowd at a Cup Final.

But perhaps he does. Perhaps, secretly, he even envies the tired business man wrestling with his cross-word puzzle.

For all heights are lonely. And surely, even Mr. Huxley must yearn, every now and again amidst his snow and ice, for the warm companionship of kindly, ordinary, everyday men and women?

The kind who pick his straw-berries for him—and might even read poetry if only a true poet would write to them in simple language of the simple things they know and love!

The Very Idea!

BE KIND TO AUTHORS

Animals Are Not the Only
Ones Who Want Loving

FIVE minutes' conversation with a writer will convince anyone who has ambitions become one that it would be far better to go and put his or her head in a bag and leap from a great height.

We are sure that if there was a prize offered at the Hongkong Club, for a grand champion bore, it would be a writer or author who would have the proud distinction of getting the pretty medal.

Of course there is a reason for this. To find out the reason, all you have to do is to write. Write like we do.

You start off with a vague idea and no plot. You plant the hero in the middle of the Sahara desert and then discover that you don't know a darn thing about deserts, and you have to shift him to some place you're more familiar with—by plane, because you don't know anything about boats.

By the time this is done, about eight new characters have butted into the story, and you keep forgetting their names and which is the wastrel son of the old Earl and what the devil happened to the retired Colonel. You distinctly remember him stepping into the hotel lift for no particular reason, but you can't leave the man shut up in the lift for three chapters.

Then you discover that you have invented a porter with a limp and you rather like him. This renders the hero entirely superfluous, and you lose interest in about twenty-five other people who are cluttering the place up.

You have one of those brain-waves which come only to true genius and decide to burn the hotel down with heavy loss of life.

By the time you've finished with the thrilling part about the firemen dashing in and out of the blazing building and quelling people and swooping up and down ladders you find that, in the furious heat of composition, you have accidentally killed the porter who was saving the proprietor's little child when the wall fell on him.

This is where you get up and walk up and down the room for a quarter of an hour. Then you kick the desk over and go out and have eight brandies.

Never get married to an author. He's liable to get up in the middle of the night full of bright ideas and firm resolves. He dashes off a few thousand words with the greatest of ease, and then tears them up and behaves like a bear for the rest of the day.

It is after the author gets his stuff published that people start diving for cover when he appears. The author, however enjoys himself. Having got someone in a corner where he can't escape he is set for the day.

He will talk about there being no scope for intellectual people in this Colony, about the rotten cover the publisher put on his book, how they mis-spelt a word in chapter nine, how people refuse to display about three million of his books in the main window, how they're not pushing their sales in Abyssinia.

What's more, he'll start talking about his next book, and if you don't tell him to the ground in time, he'll read a bit of it to you. If he goes to the length of asking your opinion of it, you've got him.

Just say "Rotten. Why don't you look for a job?"

He will never speak to you again, being too busy going about telling people what a low hound you are.



"Come on, Joe, I can't rest here. I always get inspired when I see a statue of a great man."

U. S. COTTON
PROBLEMMANUFACTURERS
HAVE HEAVY LOSSES

(Special to "Telegraph")

Washington, August 2. Members of the Administration are perplexed as to how the increase in cotton prices is benefiting the farmers and how it is possible for them to prevent the textile manufacturers from sustaining losses.

The Federal Trade Commission has reported that the textile manufacturers' losses for the second six months in 1934 ranged between 31 and 5.17 per cent. The textile manufacturers claim the Bankhead Tax was largely responsible.

Because of the dissatisfaction following a special Cabinet Committee is expected to make a textile report soon.

The United States has entered the new cotton year with a 7,000,000 bale carry-over which includes 630,000 bales in the A.A.A. pool, 446,000 under the twelve cent loan and 900,000 in private hands.

A consensus of unofficial estimates places the 1935 crop at 11,000,000 bales which the A.A.A. are considering in connection with the 1935 loan policy.—United Press.

HOLDING CO.
LEGISLATIONROOSEVELT AGAIN
THWARTED

Washington, Aug. 1. After the New York Stock Exchange was closed to-day, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 209 to 166, defeated the resolution proposed by Representative Sam Rayburn, (Democrat) of Texas that the House conference should be instructed to accept the death sentence of the utilities holding companies.

Thus the House has once more rejected President Roosevelt's desires and the measure still remains deadlocked in conference. Furthermore, the House, by a vote of 183 to 175, passed a resolution excluding outsiders from the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill conference, thus prohibiting the Public Works Administration's attorney from sitting at the conference.—United Press.

21 YEARS AGO

Extracts From the
"Telegraph" Files

The following extracts are from the Hongkong Telegraph for the week ended August 9, 1914.

The rate of dollar on demand was 1s. 9.1/16d.

On the outbreak of war between Britain and Germany, the Hongkong Stock Exchange closed, the Royal Naval Reserve were called up, and numerous restrictions were enforced by the Government. Numbers of German residents left for Tsingtau.

P. C. Miller, of the Hongkong Police, accidentally shot himself whilst fastening his revolver holster to his belt and succumbed from injuries received.

The name of Dr. George Harold Thomas, Bachelor of Surgery and Medicine of the Hongkong University, was added to the list of medical practitioners.

BRITISH ROAD
IMPROVEMENTNUMEROUS SCHEMES
APPROVED

London, Aug. 1. In a written Parliamentary reply, the Minister of Transport stated that he had already approved schemes for road improvements to be put in hand during the current financial year at a cost of over £2,000,000 compared with a figure for the corresponding period of last year of £4,000,000.—British Wire-
less.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

New York, Aug. 1. A seat on the New York Stock Exchange to-day was sold for \$110,000 and later another was sold for \$114,000 which is a record high level so far for 1935.—United Press.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. George Morziman, revenue officer, and Miss Sarah Gomm, daughter of a nursing sister, Government Medical Department.

BRITAIN DEMANDS
RESPECT FOR PEACE
POLICY

(Continued from Page 1.)

whole respect it."—(Loud cheers).—Reuter.

SUPPORT PROMISED

London, Aug. 1. The situation arising from the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia was the main subject of speeches in the debate on foreign affairs initiated by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. George Lansbury, in the House of Commons to-day. He said the Labour Party would support the Government by every means in its power so long as the Government stood quite firmly by its obligations under the League Covenant. They did not ask the Government to act alone, but to stand without reservation by the League Covenant.

Sir Herbert Samuel agreed it was essential that Britain should act with other powers, and particularly France, and that the League should follow its own established procedure and use every effort to adopt measures of conciliation, but he said to be careful did not mean they should be weak or indifferent. It was incumbent on them to intervene strongly in the dispute and the League would fail in its duty if it failed to take cognisance of the situation.

PEACE EFFORT

The Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, when he intervened in the debate, took up these references to the question before the League Council. He said the Government approached them not with a desire to make declaratory speeches, but with a realist and practical attitude, and to make every reasonable effort to avert war.

They were second to none in their intention to carry out their obligations under the treaties and Covenant.

The effect of a war between Italy and Abyssinia, whether long or short, and whichever were victor, would be harmful beyond exaggeration to the League. The attempt of the post-war world to substitute peaceful settlement for war would be frustrated. Small and weak countries would see the protection upon which they had been depending gravely endangered. Facts which had been laboriously concluded for the greater security of Europe would seem little more than scraps of paper.

Outside Europe reactions would be no less deplorable. For generations past Great Britain and her friends in France had been engaged in a wise and generous policy of eliminating issues between white and coloured races. War that claimed to be a war between white and black races would throw intolerable obstacles into this path of reconciliation and mutual understanding.

REAL SYMPATHY

As he had already told the House, the Government was not unsympathetic to the Italian need for expansion and its action since the War had shown that this sympathy was more than idle words. If the Italian Government had complaints against the Abyssinian Government, let it make them in the proper and regular manner. It would find the League ready to give full and impartial consideration to the case.

He said the House could rely upon the Government to use every influence available to avert the calamities which would follow war.

Whilst the League Council was in session he could not be precise as to the next step, or what the British Government might or might not do in situations that had not yet arisen, but he would say that so long as there was a chance of peace he would cling to it and make the most of it. The League was dealing with a crisis. They would do everything in their power to support its influence and to take advantage of its machinery for peace. They would do everything in their power to give the fullest opportunity to the work of conciliation to be successful.

NO UNDERTAKING

The Foreign Secretary then mentioned the question addressed to him by Sir Herbert Samuel regarding rumours that at Stresa the British and French Governments had given some kind of undertaking to the Italian Government to give Italy a free hand in Abyssinia.

"Speaking for His Majesty's Government I desire to say there is no foundation whatever for this report. I would add that the question of Abyssinia was never discussed between the delegates of the three Governments at Stresa. So far as the French Government is concerned it is for it to make an answer in its own Chamber. None the less I feel justified in saying that I am quite certain the French Government has taken no action that

SILVER MUDDLE

AMERICAN PROGRAMME IS
PUZZLING EXPERTS

Washington, Aug. 1. The steadiness of silver prices in London and New York since mid-July has been widely commented upon by those interested in silver here.

Some experts are of the opinion that the situation indicates that the United States has pegged the price by selling as well as buying silver with the stabilisation fund. This possibility has been suggested by Senator McCarran, but it is impossible to ascertain the facts. The Treasury contends that it is not patriotic to seek information regarding stabilisation operators.

Other observers are of the opinion that the present price is merely reflecting the disinclination of speculators to make commitments in view of their previous heavy losses when the price was reversed suddenly after a long rise.

These observers suggest that the U.S. Treasury may have a tacit understanding with London brokers to buy silver daily at whatever reasonable amounts are offered at the regular price.

The Treasury refuses to comment on all rumours.—United Press.

Montagu Silver Report

London, July 31.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company in their silver report for the past week say:

"A steady tone has been maintained during the past week. Selling on China account has again been a feature and there has been further liquidation by the Indian Bazaars and speculators, but the American Treasury readily absorbed the offerings.

"American support continues to give the market a steady appearance at the present levels and holders appear to have a little more confidence.—Reuter.

"TELEGRAPH" ART
SUPPLEMENTTo-morrow's Picture
Features

Numerous pictures entered in our Amateur Photograph Competition will appear in to-morrow's issue of the Telegraph Pictorial Supplement, some being of exceptional merit.

In addition, there will be a group taken at the wedding of Mr. Cecil Pratt and Miss Bertha Miles, and another taken at the christening ceremony of the infant child of Sergeant and Mrs. J. H. E. Edwards.

The Wah Yan College swimming team will be shown in another group, whilst a picture will also be given of the funeral of the late Lance Cpl. Lewis Ashby.

An interesting picture will show Major Shal-lai Ho, younger son of Sir Robert Ho Tung, as the Whip of an American Army Officers' Hunt.

would be contrary to their obligations either under the Covenant or existing treaties."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

At the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition, warmly welcomed by the Prime Minister last week, to-day's debate on International Affairs was of a general character and no resolution was moved. Mr. Lansbury deplored the failure of the Disarmament Conference and the lack of confidence manifest between the Governments of the world.

In reply the Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, said if they had failed to achieve progress in disarmament all hoped it was due to no failure on the part of the British Government, but rather to the difficulties between certain countries in Europe, most of all to the great gulf between the points of view of France and Germany. Resumption of the conference must be in the hands of the President.

The Government would put no obstacles whatever in the way, but his own view was that no real progress would be made until something or other they could lessen, if not bridge, the gulf between the German and French points of view.

The Government was doing everything in its power to narrow the differences between these two Governments. It had been upon negotiating for an air pact, and when he said "air pact" he meant also, of course air limitation. He could not very well conceive of an air pact without air limitation of some kind, nor of settlement of air questions without consideration of bombing. He regretted he could not report further progress but no day passed without his making some new efforts to advance negotiations.—British Wire-
less.

DR. MUELLER TELLS OF
KIDNAPPINGGOVERNMENT OFFERS TO
PAY RANSOM

Interviewed by Reuter, Dr. Mueller told an amazing story concerning the capture of himself and Mr. Jones.

The bandits were masquerading as members of the Peace Preservation Corps, and fired on the bus in which they were travelling to Dolonor, with rifles and machine-guns. The bandits took Dr. Mueller to one house and Mr. Jones to another. Dr. Mueller was given tea while Mr. Jones was held by the bandits, while Mr. Jones had a rope placed round his neck, with the other end thrown across a beam, and the bandits threatened to hang him. However, they released him later and took him to the same house as Dr. Mueller, robbing both of all valuables.

The bandits said that they wanted \$100,000 forty rifles, twenty revolvers, twenty automatics and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. The bandits then sent the Chinese servant and the chauffeur of the bus away in a motor-car with these demands.

The bandits then disguised both European captives in Chinese clothes and both were taken on horses northward. The bandits treated them well and gave them plenty of food and cigarettes.

On the evening of the second day while riding into the hills by a circular route one policeman and another man claiming to be a Peace Preservation officer talked to the bandits. The Peace Preservation officer shouted to Dr. Mueller: "I have come to rescue you."

On the following day the bandits sent off Dr. Mueller in the company of the Peace Preservation officer and three men in police-uniforms, instructing Dr. Mueller to arrange with the British and German Embassies in Peiping for the delivery of the ransom within ten days, failing which Mr. Jones would be killed. At the same time the bandits reduced the ransom from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Dr. Mueller says that Mr. Jones throughout behaved splendidly, never losing his nerve.

Arriving at Paochang, Dr. Mueller found that his rescuer, named Chan Chung-chi, was a former bandit who had much influence with the leader of their captors.

Arriving at Kalgan Dr. Mueller told his story to Mr. Hsiao Chen-ying, vice-Chairman of the Charhar provincial government, who immediately telephoned to Paochang and instructed Chan Chung-chi to keep in contact with the bandits and endeavour to persuade them to release Mr. Jones as they had done Dr. Mueller.

The Charhar vice-Chairman first offered the incorporation of the bandits into the Twenty-ninth Army and then offered money, which the Charhar government was willing to pay.

Mr. Hsiao Chen-ying also promised that the Charhar government will make good all losses suffered by Dr. Mueller and Mr. Jones.

Dr. Mueller has arrived here to report to the German and British Embassies and will be returning to Kalgan to-morrow. If necessary he will return to Paochang to assist to get Mr. Jones out.

Dr. Mueller is convinced that Mr. Jones is in no bodily danger and feels confident that Chan Chung-chi will secure his release in the very near future, probably within 48 hours.

It is understood that the Charhar Government will pay whatever ransom is necessary.—Reuter.

Bandits Farewell Message

Peiping, Aug. 1. United Press says that the bandits' farewell message to Dr. Mueller was "Perhaps we will have to kill Mr. Jones, if the ransom is unpaid."

Mr. Hsiao Chen-ying told Dr. Mueller in Kalgan yesterday that he would stand personal guarantee for Mr. Jones' safety.

NOTES OF THE DAY

(Continued from Page 6.)

not Italy, has reason to feel that Britain's interest in Abyssinia is more nearly synonymous with Britain's interest in world peace. Mr. Edon is reported to have asked nothing in return for territory which would give Ethiopia an outlet to the sea and thus might facilitate Ethiopian concessions to Italy in another region. Evidently something much greater than anxiety over territorial interests in the neighbourhood of Abyssinia lies behind British opposition to Mussolini's militaristic venture. Britain has both concrete and altruistic interests in the maintenance of world peace, and in the preservation of the League of Nations, on which her foreign policy is based. She has taken a step toward conciliating Italy. Mussolini's refusal to consider anything but acquiescence of other nations in all that he demands at bayonet point will only bolster faith in Britain's sincerity.

RADIO
BROADCASTConcert from The
Studio

CLASSICAL PROGRAMME

From ZBW on a wavelength of 355 metres (845 kilocycles):

1.30 p.m. Press Bulletin.
4.7 p.m. Chinese Programme.
7.30 p.m. Band Music.

Ruy Blas Overture (Mendelssohn).
Tancrède Overture (Rossini).
Swan Lake Ballet (Tchaikovsky).
The Black Domino Overture (arr. Winterbottom).

The Caliph of Bagdad Overture (Boieldieu).
7.30-8 p.m. Variety.

Vocal Gems—Old Times.
Instrumental—Dinah; After you've gone; Nobody's Sweetheart.
Instrumental—St. Louis Blues; Some of these Days.

Vocal—Clarice Mayne Medley.
Orchestra—Old Bohemian Town.
Orchestra—Carnegie.

8 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report; Closing Local Stock Quotations.

8.05-8.45 p.m. Concert from the Studio by Mrs. D. M. Richards (Soprano); D. M. Richards (Baritone) and O. Y. Lyen (Violin).

1. (a) Twilight Fancies.
(b) The Nightingale. Delius.
Mrs. D. M. Richards accompanied by Joan de Ville.

2. Prelude of Vaudeville en Rondeau. Geminiani.
O. Y. Lyen accompanied by Nura Kanis.

3. (a) It is the merry month of May German ("Merrie England").
(b) None shall Part Us (Gilbert & Sullivan) ("Iolanthe").
Mrs. D. M. Richards accompanied by Joan de Ville.

4. (a) Menuet. Gracili.
(b) Berceuse. Friml.
O. Y. Lyen accompanied by Nura Kanis.

5. (a) Eleanor. Coleridge-Taylor.
(b) Now sleeps the Crimson Petal. Roger Quilter.

(c) So we'll go no more a-Roving. Maude Valerie White.
D. M. Richards accompanied by Joan de Ville.

8.45-9 p.m. J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.
Memories of Chopin (arr. Willoughby).

Valise Blanche—Air de Ballet (Drigo).
Narcissus (Nevin).
9.15 p.m. Davenport News Bulletin.

9.15-10.30 p.m. Classical Programme.
Kreutzer Sonata in A Major (Beethoven, Op. 47) played by Albert Sammons (Violin) and William Murdoch (Piano).

10 p.m. Press Bulletin.
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12 (Liszt).
Arias—Heaven and it pleased thee to try me ("Otello") (Verdi).
Arias—Do not Fear—Death of Otello ("Otello") (Verdi).

10.15 p.m. Pianoforte Solos—(a) Ariette; (b) To the Spring (Greig).
Pianoforte Solos—(a) Feuille d'Albume; (b) Papillon (Grieg).
10.30-11 p.m. Dance Music.

ZEESON PROGRAMMES

This Evening's Broadcast From
The German Short-Wavers

Special programmes for Far Eastern listeners will be broadcast from Zeeson as follows:

SOUTH ASIA ZONE
(South Asia Zone, broadcast from DJB. (19.74 metres) and DJN (81.45 metres).
DJN 19.74 m. 12.20 to 4.45-5.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 5.15 to 5.45-6.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 6.15 to 6.45-7.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 7.15 to 7.45-8.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 8.15 to 8.45-9.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 9.15 to 9.45-10.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 10.15 to 10.45-11.15 p.m.
DJN 19.74 m. 11.15 to 11.45-12.15 p.m.

8 p.m. Woman's Programme: With the Harpists, Songs and Tales by Women Land Workers.

8.30 p.m. News in English.
8.45 p.m. Folk Music.
8.55 p.m. "Praise to the Summer."
9 p.m. Radio Scenes with Music.

9.15 p.m. News in German.
9.30 p.m. Concert of Light Music.
9.45 p.m. News in English.
9.55 p.m. Close down DJB, DJN (German).

EAST ASIA ZONE
East Asia Zone broadcast through DJQ on 15.55 metres (19.20 k.c.) 1.30 p.m. Concert, news at 2 p.m.

9 p.m. DJQ, DJN Announcement (German, English).
9.15 p.m. Woman's Programme: With the Harpists, Songs and Tales by Women Land Workers.

9.45 p.m. News in English on DJQ and DJN.
10 p.m. Folk Music.
10.30 p.m. "Praise to the Summer."
10.45 p.m. Radio Scenes with Music.

11 p.m. Capriccio by Th. Blum, played by Erich Rehn.
11.15 p.m. News in German on DJQ and DJN.

11.30 p.m. Current Events.
11.45 p.m. "Praise to the Summer" and "Dance." The Waldemar Heas Orchestra.
12.15 a.m. News in English on DJQ and DJN.
12.30 a.m. Close down DJQ, DJN (German).

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

To-day's Broadcasting From
Four Transmissions

The following wave-lengths and frequencies are observed by Daventry.

Call Sign	Wavelength	Frequency
GBS	6.25 m.	48.00 metres
GBS	9.21 m.	32.58 metres
GBS	11.25 m.	26.67 metres
GBS	11.75 m.	25.53 metres
GBS	11.85 m.	25.33 metres
GBS	11.95 m.	25.13 metres
GBS	12.05 m.	24.93 metres
GBS	12.15 m.	24.73 metres
GBS	12.25 m.	24.53 metres
GBS	12.35 m.	24.33 metres
GBS	12.45 m.	24.13 metres
GBS	12.55 m.	23.93 metres
GBS	12.65 m.	23.73 metres
GBS	12.75 m.	23.53 metres
GBS	12.85 m.	23.33 metres
GBS	12.95 m.	23.13 metres
GBS	13.05 m.	22.93 metres
GBS	13.15 m.	22.73 metres
GBS	13.25 m.	22.53 metres
GBS	13.35 m.	22.33 metres
GBS	13.45 m.	22.13 metres
GBS	13.55 m.	21.93 metres
GBS	13.65 m.	21.73 metres
GBS	13.75 m.	21.53 metres
GBS	13.85 m.	21.33 metres
GBS	13.95 m.	21.13 metres
GBS	14.05 m.	20.93 metres
GBS	14.15 m.	20.73 metres
GBS	14.25 m.	20.53 metres
GBS	14.35 m.	20.33 metres
GBS	14.45 m.	20.13 metres
GBS	14.55 m.	19.93 metres
GBS	14.65 m.	19.73 metres
GBS	14.75 m.	19.53 metres
GBS	14.85 m.	19.33 metres
GBS	14.95 m.	19.13 metres
GBS	15.05 m.	18.93 metres
GBS	15.15 m.	18.73 metres
GBS	15.25 m.	18.53 metres
GBS	15.35 m.	18.33 metres
GBS	15.45 m.	18.13 metres
GBS	15.55 m.	17.93 metres
GBS	15.65 m.	17.73 metres
GBS	15.75 m.	17.53 metres
GBS	15.85 m.	17.33 metres
GBS	15.95 m.	17.13 metres
GBS	16.05 m.	16.93 metres
GBS	16.15 m.	16.73 metres
GBS	16.25 m.	16.53 metres
GBS	16.35 m.	16.33 metres
GBS	16.45 m.	16.13 metres
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GBS	17.75 m.	13.53 metres
GBS	17.85 m.	13.33 metres
GBS	17.95 m.	13.13 metres
GBS	18.05 m.	12.93 metres
GBS	18.15 m.	12.73 metres
GBS	18.25 m.	12.53 metres
GBS	18.35 m.	12.33 metres
GBS	18.45 m.	12.13 metres
GBS	18.55 m.	11.93 metres
GBS	18.65 m.	11.73 metres
GBS	18.75 m.	11.53 metres
GBS	18.85 m.	11.33 metres
GBS	18.95 m.	11.13 metres
GBS	19.05 m.	10.93 metres
GBS	19.15 m.	10.73 metres</

MALAYAN TENNIS TITLE

A STRONG ENTRY IN SINGLES

D. H. HAZELL IN DOUBLES

A novel innovation has been introduced for the Malayan Lawn Tennis Championships which are to be played at Kuala Lumpur during the August Bank Holiday. The various tournaments commence this evening and will be continued all day to-morrow, Sunday and Monday, on which day all the finals will be played off. The organizers have limited the number of entries to 16 players in the singles and 16 pairs for the doubles, rejecting those entries not considered as among the first 16.

Among the entries is D. H. Hazell, the local resident who is on a business visit to the Malayan Peninsula. Hazell is not among the singles competitors but has paired with Goon Kok-ying in the doubles.

Goon holds the singles and doubles titles of Penang and lost the singles championship of Perak to Chin Koo-onn, the Malayan champion. Goon, however, is joint-holder of the Doubles Championship of Perak.

The Annamite Pair from Indo China, Van Chim and Van Gao are among the competitors. This combination beat E. N. W. Oliver and D. H. Hazell in the final in 1929.

There is a strong entry for the singles event. Chin Koo-onn, the singles champion, is defending his title while Lim Bong-soo, six times champion of Singapore, and Goon Kok-ying, are among the competitors.

SWIMMERS IN TRAINING

AMERICAN TOUR OF JAPAN

Tokyo, Aug. 1. Because their baggage, containing their swimming suits, has failed to arrive, the American team of University swimmers, comprising Jack Medina, Ralph Flanagan, James Gihula, Peter Fick and others, are undergoing only scant training at Fudoshu.

They are, however, keeping cool by taking a daily practice swim. All the members of the team are complaining of the heat and humidity, which have prevented them from sleeping at night.

For this reason, they are practising lightly.—United Press.

LEAGUE TENNIS

RAIN INTERFERES WITH FIXTURES

"C" DIVISION

Rain, which fell at about 5 p.m. yesterday, curtailed the programme in the "C" Division of the League, only one match, that between the University and the Indian Recreation Club, being played off at the University.

The result was a draw, each team securing 4½ sets. K. T. Kwik and Y. C. Lau were the outstanding pair for the University, winning all three sets, while A. S. Sufiad and A. K. Ismail did best for the Indians, winning two sets. Scores:

K. T. Kwik and Y. C. Lau (University) beat T. Hamet and K. Ram 6-0; beat A. S. Sufiad and A. K. Ismail 6-1; beat M. P. Madar and A. Rahmin 6-2.

K. W. Ooi and C. H. Goh (University) lost to Hamet and Ram 3-6; lost to Sufiad and Ismail 0-6; drew with Madar and Goh 6-6.

K. S. Cheng and Yang Kei (University) beat Hamet and Ram 6-4; lost to Sufiad and Ismail 5-7; lost to Madar and Rahmin 4-6.

GOODWOOD CUP

Tiberius Wins From Field Of Three

London, Aug. 1. The following was the result of the Goodwood Cup, run at Goodwood to-day:

Tiberius, 2 to 9 1
Bendix, 5 to 1 2
Cecil, 20 to 1 3

Three ran.

The race was won by a short head with five lengths between second and third.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN PONIES

Next Year's Batch Due On Sunday

Australian ponies for the 1936 racing season will arrive in Hongkong by the s.s. Tandu on Sunday, August 4.

By courtesy of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., these ponies will be landed at their wharf in Whitefield. The date of the draw will be announced later.

Reading have signed James Paterson, inside forward, who for the past three seasons has been with Leicester City.

Raymond Bowden, the Arsenal inside right, who recently underwent an operation for the removal of his tonsils, has left hospital.

TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA FIVE YEARS AGO

ENGLISH CRICKETERS SUFFER MANY CASUALTIES

FATE DEPRIVES MOTHER COUNTRY OF PROSPECTS OF VICTORY

(By R. Abble)

CHAPTER X

VICTORY AGAIN

Not since the winter of 1910-11 had South Africa beaten England in a Test match. Just twenty years later, after the youth-adventure of their 1929 side, they won another game, and the balance began to swing over, and the balance began to swing over, and the balance began to swing over.

The team got together by the M.C.C. was a very interesting one as it contains the names of many players who have represented England with great success over a long period of time. It did not, however, contain the Country's full strength, which, it seems, is never put out save in the Australian visit. It may be that the M.C.C. did not rate the South Africans sufficiently highly. Or it may be that certain players were unable or unwilling to go. Possibly it is not sufficiently remembered that these tours are not all beer and skittles.

There is a large physical and mental strain upon the players, and they also lose the greater part of their ordinary respite from the actual playing of cricket. In any game—excepting perhaps billiards and its kindred sports—continuous playing leads to slattern. The summer programme in England is a fairly comprehensive one, especially for those players who are called on for representative and Festival games which carry the season well on into September. A winter tour for them usually means a year to September in the next. It is not always beneficial and it is an open secret that many counties are none too anxious for their stars to have to go on shining during the winter months when they might be comfortably in retirement.

For a change of work, for most cricketers have some profession or occupation to which they devote themselves during winter.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that Chapman's team was not fully representative. For, to name the three most prominent absentees, Sutcliffe, Woolley and Larwood, all did not make the trip. Yet it certainly reads as one which should have been able to take on most sides at that time. Besides A. P. F. Chapman, two other amateurs destined to captain England were included, J. C. White and R. E. S. Wyatt. M. J. Furber, I. A. R. P. and M. J. C. Allom also made the trip while the professionals were Hammond, Hendren, Leyland, M. W. Tate, Voce, Duckworth, Sandham, Goddard, and Farinford. It sounds a marvellous side but several causes conspired to rob it of victory.

ILL FORTUNE

To begin with, the tour had hardly opened when A. Sandham, one of the regular opening batsmen, met with so serious a motor accident that he could take no further part in the games after the third. He played in no Test Match at all, and this left Wyatt without a partner for opening. Leyland and Hammond eventually did most of this, though H. W. Lee played once or twice. He was not a member of the side but happened to be in South Africa filling a coaching appointment, and was allowed to play, as had previously happened in England in the case of J. P. Dunning.

Besides this, illness was regrettably frequent. Chapman, Allom, Hammond, Hendren, Duckworth, and Tate were all seriously indisposed at one time or another, while Voce and Peabody, while not being absolutely incapacitated, were far below their best form on occasions owing to strains or torn ligaments.

OTHER DIFFICULTIES

I have just read a very interesting critique of the whole, too written by the special correspondent of the "Cricketer" and published in the

Spring Annual (I think) of the 1931 volume. He was a South African and no mean cricketer himself, and he brought out what I had never sufficiently realized before, that besides the great difficulty of the varying wickets—matting on a packed soil, matting on grass, and plain grass, one after the other—there are great climatic difficulties.

Apart from the variations from the pleasant climate of Cape Town to the great heat at Kimberley, and so on—(I have never been in South Africa, so I dare not be more particular, though I gather that the heat of Johannesburg is quite different from that of Kimberley)—the atmosphere varies a very great deal. A moist heavy atmosphere will affect the flight of a ball far more than a dry clear one. In view of all these difficulties, the general impression was that our bowlers kept an amazingly steady length. There is, however, little doubt that it was our bowling that failed to win matches.

NO BRILLIANCE

In fact, very much as is the case with our team in the present year of grace, the English bowling was very steady and good, but not inspired. I do not find of figures but they sometimes illustrate a point, and the Test figures of the first three ranking bowlers on each side are significant.

	O	M	R	W	Av.
ENGLAND					
Tate	192	58	341	14	24.36
Voce	250	65	561	23	24.39
Peabody	167	57	444	18	25.28

	O	M	R	W	Av.
SOUTH AFRICA					
Catterall	49	7	110	7	15.71
Nupen	158	21	413	21	19.68
Vivian	181	27	574	18	32.77

The English batting was sound enough as a rule, but it could do no more than ensure that no more games than one were lost. The English Team's record in all encounters was Matches eighteen, Wins five, Draws twelve, Loss one, which on the whole was very mediocre.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SIDE

As has been remarked, the South Africans gained a great deal from their experimental tour in 1929. In the five Test Matches, nineteen players appeared, but of these six made only one appearance. Of the five players who played in every match, four, Stiles, Bruce Mitchell, Cameron and Vincent are all members of the present South African side, and were also in the 1929 team. Macmillan, the fifth, was the 1929 side.

There were several others of the 1929 team who did well in the games at present under review—R. H. Catterall, who suddenly turned into a bowler for an over or two with the new ball, H. Taylor, and H. G. Deane, the 1929 skipper, while K. Viljoen, K. Balaakas, A. J. Bell and E. L. Dalton of the 1935 side played once or more.

Cricket was very strong all over the country. The record of the tour alone proves that, and I believe that it is still as flourishing to-day. After the 1929 tour, or just before that of 1930-31, there seems to have been some little internal trouble among those who were the game. H. G. Deane, who was such a popular captain in 1929 had apparently dropped out of the game, and he refused to captain the side in the First Match—or indeed, to play at all.

Nupen was brought in and did excellently both as a captain and as a player, and the game was won. H. G. Deane then turned out again in the second and third Tests, and was captain, certainly in the third game if not in the second. He did little, however, as a player, and did not play again. As far as I can trace he has not played any representative cricket since in the Currie Cup. He certainly did not play for the Transvaal against the Tourists in either of the two games, which took place before the first Test. However, I am quite unable to guess what has happened. Herbert Taylor also did not play in the first Test, but he appeared in all the others and was fully worth his place.

(To Be Continued)



Anna Stein, as the little peasant girl, Katsuba, and Freddie March, as the dashing young Prince Dmitri, who loves, betrays and redeems her in "WE LIVE AGAIN," Samuel Goldwyn's filmation of Leo Tolstoy's immortal novel, "RESURRECTION," released through United Artists and showing at the King's Theatre.

MRS. MOODY'S RECOVERY

(Continued from Page 3.)

purposes between games. But the strain had obviously begun to tell on both and the play at the opening of the first set was less brilliant than it had been.

MISS JACOBS LEADING

Serving the better of the two, Miss Jacobs went to 4-2. The missing of an easy kill cost Mrs. Moody another service game, and Miss Jacobs became 5-2.

Mrs. Moody retaliated successfully, and then, in the ninth game, Miss Jacobs had her match-point, but volleyed out twice under pressure and Mrs. Moody severely saved the game.

Still volleying courageously, Miss Jacobs reached 20-30 in the next game and then hit a side-line shot just out to help Mrs. Moody to 6-5. Twice beaten by a service, Mrs. Moody, by sheer determination, made a deuce game of the next, and had

ALL-ENGLAND PLATE FINAL
J. Yamaguchi (Japan) beat J. Leouet (France), 6-3, 6-4.

ALL-ENGLAND WOMEN'S PLATE FINAL
M. Morris (L. Vallerio (Italy) beat Miss A. E. L. McCutcheon (G.S.), 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

the day well won when her forcing tactics made Miss Jacobs hit three "outs" in succession. The match lasted for just under an hour and 40 minutes.

The winners of the next match, in which the Australians, Crawford and Quist, beat the Americans, Allison and Van Ryn (winners in 1929 and 1930) were also destined to survive a match-point crisis. It can hardly be described as a brilliant encounter, though it had its brilliant interludes, but it was certainly exciting enough to keep the onlookers in a high state of tension.

The ordinary struggle for service games went on more or less uneventfully in the first two sets, and the capture of Allison's service (for 4-2) gave the Australians the first at 6-5. Each couple lost a service game early in the second which eventually went to the Americans, owing to the capture of Crawford's service for 6-5.

The third set was Australia's all the way and the fourth should have been hers too, but Crawford, surprised by a brave spurt on the part of the Americans, when he and Quist were leading by 5-4, dropped his service and the loss was, for the time being, irrevocable. The Americans were out for all at 7-5 and continued to prosper. They got their chance (again on Crawford's service) when leading by 5-4 and "vantage."

QUICK OUTSTANDING

An easy smash would have given America the match, but Allison mis-

HOME CRICKET

Yorkshire Collapse Again

London, Aug. 1. Never has Yorkshire cut a sorer figure than during the last two days at their Huddersfield ground, against Essex.

After being dismissed for 31, by the two Essex fast bowlers, Read (6 for 11), and Nichols (4 for 17), the Southern side proceeded to knock the Yorkshire bowlers, Verity, Howes and Macaulay, among them, to all corners of the field, and put up the fine score of 334.

Nichols showed that he could bat as well as bowl, his contribution being 140.

Altogether it was Nichols's match for when Yorkshire went in to bat a second time he followed up his earlier 4 for 17, and his century, by the remarkable bowling feat of 7 for 36.

The whole Yorkshire side was out for 98, leaving Essex winners by an innings and 204.

Nichols's contribution to his side for the match was 11 wickets for 54 runs, and an innings of 140.

Score: Yorkshire, 31 and 99; Essex, 334.—Reuter.

ed it, and from 5-5 the Australians went to 6-5 on Van Ryn's service and so changed the whole complexion of the match, and Quist, serving, clinched matters on the third match-point with a brave smash. All through he was the outstanding player of the party and there is a great future before him—at any rate in doubles.

Supplementing the good work begun by Perry on Friday, England finished strongly both in the Women's Doubles and the Mixed Doubles. Miss Stammers and Miss James had their defeat of the pair who had beaten the conquerors of the couple, Mme. Henrotin and Mrs. Andrus, who had been seeded No. 1, to encourage them in their encounter with the No. 2 pair, Mme. Mathieu and Mrs. Sperling.

COURAGE JUSTIFIED

They went all out for a win, and their play justified their courage. They suffered something of a setback after winning the first set at 6-1 and leading by 3-1 in the second, but on finding themselves 3-4 down drove and volleyed with such power and precision that they won the next three games for the match amid shouts of applause.

As for the victory of Perry and Miss Round in the mixed doubles, it became almost a foregone conclusion after sundry pairs of high reputes had fallen by the way. But the greatest credit is due, nevertheless, to the Australians, Hopman and Mrs. Hopman, for fighting their way so tenaciously to the final and there taking a set off the winners.

INTERPORT SWIMMING TRIALS

CHAMPIONSHIPS SHORTLY

PREPARING FOR SHANGHAI

A meeting was held at the Victoria Recreation Club last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the forthcoming interport swimming contest between Shanghai and Hongkong.

Mr. F. W. T. Ross (H.N. Secretary of the V.R.C.) was in the chair, and representatives of the following clubs were present:—Leut. Genesee (Army), Messrs. Ho Siew-nam (Chinese Bathing Club), Ng Chi-man (Chung Shing Swimming Association), G.A. Bots-Peters (V.R.C.), F.X. D'Almeida, Jr. (V.R.C.), and R. Goldman (European Y.M.C.A.).

Mr. Ross stated that the contest had been definitely fixed for September 19, 20 and 21, and he invited those present to tell their respective Committees to nominate members to serve on the Selection Committee, and to act as officials—judges, time-keepers, etc.

There would not be much time for trials, but the Colony championships which would be held on August 29, 30 and 31 would help the Selection Committee to a considerable extent.

The Chairman also asked the representatives to submit a list of members they considered good enough for the trials. The names should be submitted ten days before the Colony championships so as to enable the V.R.C. (under whose auspices the contest is held) to furnish facilities for them.

Another meeting will be held on Monday, August 12 at 6 p.m. when the Selection Committee will be announced and the officials appointed. A representative from each club will serve on the Selection Committee. The interport will be held at 9 p.m. on each of the days announced. Any person having resided in the Colony for six months is entitled to take part in the interport.

THE PROGRAMME

The following tentative programme has been arranged:

50 yards free style
100 yards free style
200 yards free style
440 yards free style
880 yards free style
100 yards backstroke
100 yards breast-stroke
Diving
Medley Relay
Water Polo

The events for the Colony championships are the same as the above with the exception of Water Polo, and the Medley Relay, and the addition of Long Plunge, throwing the water polo ball, and inter-club relay.



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Louis Hayward

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



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By Blosser

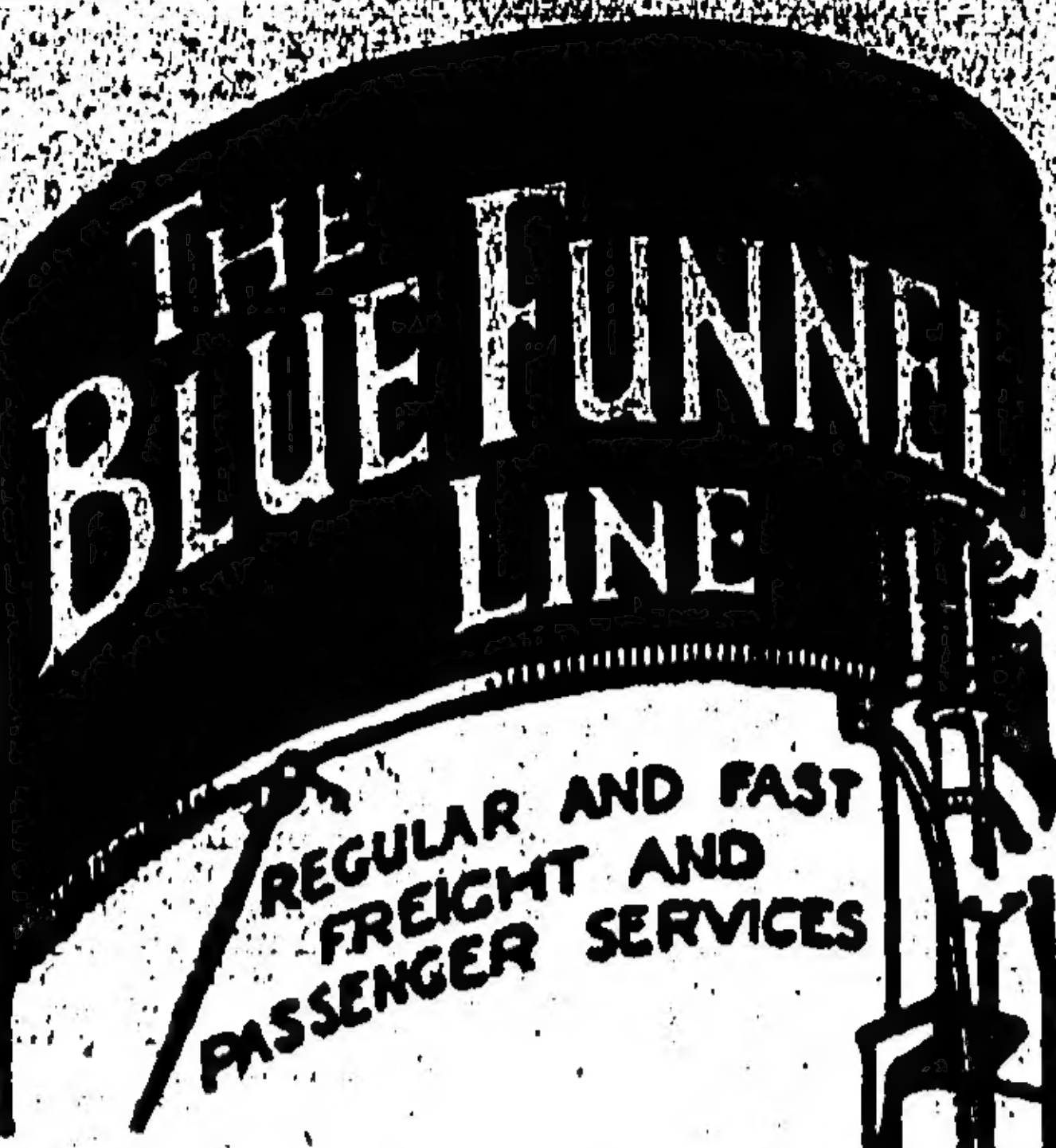
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SERIAL STORY—

Summer Sweethearts

By Mabel McElliot © 1935, NEA Service, Inc.

CHAPTER XXXVII

Sally was trying on her wedding dress. The soft autumn air lifted the heavy net curtains. There were brown leaves blowing against the windows.

"Oh—oh—!" said Annabel Mathias, coming in from a late breakfast, her negligee wrapped tightly around her. "I've heard it's bad luck to try it all on together, Sally. Don't you think?"

"Nonsense," cried Sally, turning on one heel and prising with a satisfied backward glance at the image reflected in the long mirror set in the bathroom door. "How could it be bad luck now, with the wedding to-morrow and the rehearsal to-night? By the way, has Joe gone to the golf club? Because I want to have an early dinner. We're going over to the church at 8 o'clock. Daddy is being so silly about it all. He still wants us to keep it a secret, although his darned old election was yesterday and he got in, as usual."

Annabel, mystified at this involvement, promptly said so, and Sally had to explain, with some impatience.

"He didn't want anyone to know about the wedding beforehand, so the local storekeepers wouldn't get down on him. You see, I bought all my things in the city—naturally. And so the invitations all go out by hand this morning."

"I see," said Annabel who didn't at all and who thought the whole thing sounded "crazy if you ask me." She was to confide this information later to her stalwart Joseph, who would agree half-heartedly.

Annabel was a big, rosy girl of 24 with blond hair which she coiled neatly at the nape of her rather short neck. She had bright, open eyes and a hearty laugh. Sally hated her rather cordially and loathed the idea of having her cousin as bridesmaid. Of course Annabel would be a foil for her own petite brunet looks. That was one consolation.

"It's very pretty," said Annabel presently of the dress and white dress with its demurely cut neck and flowing sleeves. "But don't you think it's just a bit tight?"

Sally, who insisted on having all her frocks fitted so that the "melted-and-poured-into-it" look would be definitely frowned upon.

"Not at all," she said. Annabel, yawning and accepting the hint, trailed her negligee out of the door and said she guessed she'd go and do her nails. Privately she thought that in her blue mouline she could (how fastidious she sounded!) she would far outshine the bride.

Sally lingered, hating to take off the frock. She had designed it herself. She was intoxicated with her own appearance. A pity she couldn't call up some of the photographers of the big city papers, so that they could print her picture in the rotogravure sections later. She might take a chance and call them just before dinner. Her father surely couldn't expect to keep an important event like this wedding a secret forever. He was just being stuffy about it!

She tried a number of expressions in the glass. Perhaps demureness would be best of all. She smiled at herself, drawing her red lips carefully back from her teeth as most stars did. The effect she thought was enchanting. She would smile that way for her photographs. If she hadn't been marrying Michael (Lord Carden, although he said it was nonsense and didn't like the fiction) she might have gone into pictures. Someone had said once she was the Sylvia Sydney type. Or was it Janet Gaynor?

She called to Frieda, the housemaid, to help her out of the wedding dress. And had Frieda telephoned to Isabel at the beauty shop to come and do her hair at four? Well, that was all right then.

The plump German girl giggled over the fastenings. As it was pretty dress all right. Ja, Miss Sally looked good in it!

Sally frowned over the clumsy fingers, fumbling at the snappers and hooks. When she was Lady Carden she would have a pile of maids to go in and out with the telephone, to say "Yes, Madame," and "No, Madame," with just the proper note of adoration.

Sally hadn't the faintest notion what Michael's inheritance amounted to, but she thought of it as "the money." She couldn't possibly have told where she got the idea. But Sally was purposefully vague in some matters. Where other things were concerned, such as the most important things as the cut of a frock or the turn of a coquettish braid, she was exceedingly definite. She knew what she wanted.

Everything seemed to go wrong this morning. She was putting on a brand new pair of silk stockings—sheer ones with the finest and most delicate of cloaks—when she started a great run in and out of them. Then she broke a finger nail, and just before a manicure, that was without a doubt the most maddening happening in all the world. Tears of rage stood in her eyes at the sight.

The caterers from 57th street called to say they couldn't get the little cakes she ordered. They were making different ones now. Just as well. But Sally had wanted the ones with the roses on them. She was furious.

Then when she picked up an afternoon newspaper she saw that rain was prophesied for the morning. She rather dreaded the rain. Then rain for her beautiful wedding dress and those utterly exquisite white and silver slippers! She just wouldn't have it, that was all! Isabel, coming in with her kit of tools, found her in a vile humor. Isabel knew that something important and exciting was afoot but she hadn't yet heard the news of the impending marriage.

"Big party on to-night?" Isabel rejoiced in a treasury of village gossip and couldn't quite understand being kept in the dark by Sally. "Yes, never mind."

Isabel felt quite huffy. Who did Miss Sally Moon think she was, anyhow? Getting the big head, was she? Isabel strongly disapproved. Everybody had done a lot of talking about Sally's engagement to Michael Heatherone. Isabel, polishing and snipping, applying dye with the tips of rubber gloved fingers, soaping and rinsing and setting ridged waves, had

heard all of it. She had even "stood up" for Sally because she was a customer and you ought to be loyal to your own customers.

Isabel set her lips tightly and packed up her kit and went away silent and disconsolate. She had never liked her. Catch Isabel "putting herself out" for Sally Moon again!

Maids came and went with packages and messages in the big, ugly house on the wide street. Some of the people who knew the Moons rather well called up when their invitations were delivered. They exclaimed that Sally had stolen a march on them—wasn't she a little rascal!—things like that. Sally began to feel better about it all. The spot on her chin that had bothered her in the morning added to the frequent applications of an astringent; her hair looked well. She went down to dinner in good humor.

Michael was there. Silent as he was always these days, but beautiful and gentle. Annabel was impressed by him and said so.

They were to go over to the church in an hour. Sally drank a good deal of the white wine—she loved it—and her laughter grew louder and gay as the most gorgeous Michael looked at her once or twice in a vaguely puzzled way and Annabel, who put her hand over her glass whenever Frieda came around, was openly round-eyed.

Sally didn't care. Annabel was a terrible wasp. She couldn't stand to criticize her at a certain standing. You could do as you pleased once you had the title "Mrs." before your name. That was one of the reasons she had persisted about Michael, even before he had come into his inheritance.

Come on, everybody! she called rather shrilly. "Get this rehearsal business over!"

They all piled into her car and she drove somewhat recklessly the half dozen blocks to the little redbrick church on the side street. Dr. Willets, the minister had arranged to have the side gates left open for them, and they trooped in without attracting too much attention, although one or two idlers stopped to gaze after them. Sally was very gay. She felt exhilarated.

The plain, dark little church with the wooden benches and dark pulpit rather dashed her spirits, but only for an instant. Mr. Moon appeared from nowhere and Annabel, as proxy, went up to the aisle on his arm. Sally didn't like this. Tradition or no tradition, it seemed plain silly to have her first cousin stand for Michael and Joseph at the vestry, quite as though she were the star of this particular occasion.

Annabel, blushing and bridling at her Joseph murmured coyly: "I, Sally take thee."

"She's not supposed to say that," said Sally quite angrily. But no one paid any attention to her. They were all staring at Michael who had gone dead white and looked as if he were about to faint.

"Stop him," cried Sally wildly. "Oh, stop him!"

(To Be Continued).

CINEMA NEWS

NOTES FROM THE THEATRES

"We Live Again" brings Anna Sten and Fredric March to the screen of the King's Theatre to-day, in a provocative picture version of Tolstoy's prophetic novel, "Resurrection." It is produced by Samuel Goldwyn and directed by Rouben Mamoulian as a brilliant addition to his chain of distinguished films that includes Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina," Marlene Dietrich in "Song of Songs" and Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette MacDonald in "Love Me to-night."

"We Live Again" has nothing in common with the "Warner" that introduced Anna Sten to the World of American films last year. As Zola's heroine in the story of gas-lit Paris in 1870, the blonde young actress from Soviet Russia had to play a part with which she had no native or temperamental sympathy. On the other hand, Miss Sten's new picture draws everything that she loves as a matter of temperament. "We Live Again" is an actress doing well the thing she loves best. Miss Sten's new picture has an equal distinction in presenting Fredric March in one of the most interesting of three roles that will be seen almost simultaneously. He is the Prince Dmitri in "We Live Again."

He had the name part in "The Affairs of Cellini" with Constance Bennett, and beside his fellow Academy prize winners, Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton, in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" as the poet Browning. Jane Baxter makes her American film debut in "We Live Again." She has been considered one of the most promising of the younger English film actresses.

Others in the G. Aubrey Smith-Jessie Ralph-Sam Jaffe and Mary Forbes. Mamoulian directed the story from the screen play by Preston Sturges, Maxwell Anderson and Leonard Praskin. Sergei Soudakin designed the picturesque backgrounds of the pictures. The Russian novel, released through United Artists.

"I Lived With You" No more human group of persons has been seen on the screen than the simple Wallis family in "I Lived With You" now playing at the Queen's Theatre. Their lives are completely

disintegrated by the advent of a Russian prince whose standards of life and morals cut so vividly across the common idea of "decency" and clean living that the whole tenor of their existence becomes strained and warped before the only sane member of the family opens the eyes of the intruder to the canker with which he has infested them all. The story's human interest finds expression in a series of highly emotional scenes, sincerely handled. The cast of "I Lived With You" include Ivor Novello, Ursula Jeans, Minnie Rayner, Ida Lupino and Elliot Makeham.

"Under Pressure" Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen are reunited as co-stars in the new Fox Film production, "Under Pressure," which begins an engagement at the Star Theatre to-day. Preview audiences have voted this unique picture the most colorful, the most thrilling and the most human of the notable Lowe-McLaglen series, according to advance reports, an wide interest has been displayed in its release.

"Under Pressure," it is said, supplies this outstanding screen team with a type of story, and a background, never before attempted by Hollywood. This background is furnished by the tunneling operations beneath a New York "sand hog," battling perilously against the black waters which surround them. One of the most extraordinary settings ever seen on the screen was used for this picture—an exact replica of a modern New York "sand hog" many hundreds of feet long. In addition to the two stars of the picture, an unusually well-balanced cast includes Florence Rice, Marjorie Rambeau, Charles Bickford, Siegfried Rumann, George Rogers, Roger Imhof, George Walsh, Warner Richmond, Olin Howland and James Donlan.

"West Point of the Air" "West Point of the Air" showing at the Oriental Theatre on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday fulfils two purposes excellently. It is a splendid warm, human vehicle for Wallace Beery whose popularity was amply attested by an enthusiastic crowd. Secondly, a strong dramatic story is played out against a background which few know anything about.

Beery, as a grizzled old aviation sergeant, bridges the gap between the air war days of today and the "flying circus" as they were play-

fully called, to the ultra efficient air arm of to-day. Great in that flying picture of the Navy, "Hell Divers," Beery is even greater in "West Point of the Air." The reason undoubtedly lies in the story, the great interest that revolves around this old veteran and his somewhat swell-headed aviator son, Robert Young. Two girls, Maureen O'Sullivan and Rosalind Russell, are mixed up in the plot, melange and both do pleasant jobs, as does Young. Lewis Stone is a highly capable General Carter and James Gleason turns in a splendid comedy performance.

"The Flame Within" Though Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall have worked at the same studios innumerable times they will be seen together for the first time on the screen. The reason is the production of "The Flame Within" opens shortly at the Queen's Theatre. Other prominent players to be seen in this new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer attraction are Maureen O'Sullivan, Louis Hayward and Henry Stephens.

The story, dealing with the life and loves of a famous psychiatrist, is an original by Goulding, who, it will be remembered, wrote and directed Norma Shearer in the popular screen play "Riptide."

LAUNCH OF LIGHTER The second of two Steel Dumb Lighters was launched recently from the yard of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd.

The lighters, "N.A.49" and "N.A. 70" respectively, are to the order of the Admiralty, and are constructed throughout to Admiralty requirements.

The principal dimensions are as follows:—Length B. P. 32'-0". Breadth moulded 22'-0". Depth moulded 9'-0". Size of hatch 4'-0" x 16'-0". Each lighter is fully equipped with screw steering gear, mast and derrick motor, and hand winches; and double awnings are provided over the main hatch and the steering platform.

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ROYLANCE DEATH INQUIRY

CORONER'S GRAVE WARNING

"These people who spread rumours put themselves in a serious position by possibly influencing the minds of us whose duty it is to find a true verdict as to this man's death on 'true' sworn evidence. These people also lay themselves open to very serious consequences from other points of view, for there is such a thing as action for slander in our law."

This warning was issued by the Kowloon Coroner, Mr. Wynne-Jones, at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court, during an inquiry which began yesterday afternoon into the death of Sanitary Inspector George Edward Roylance, who died apparently from lysol poisoning, on July 7 at his home.

The inquiry was adjourned until this afternoon, when Mrs. Roylance, widow of the deceased, will give evidence.

Members of the jury empanelled were Messrs. W. Sharp, (Foreman), L. J. Castilho and L. G. V. Ribeiro.

In opening the inquiry, the Coroner said that they were inquiring into the circumstances surrounding the death of George Roylance, Sanitary Inspector, who died apparently from lysol poisoning, on July 7.

"It is some time since the death occurred," he continued, "and during that period certain rumours have apparently been spread around the Colony as to how he died. These rumours, in certain cases, apparently suggested other reasons for his death."

"These rumours ultimately reached my ears and I caused inquiries to be made, for it is my duty to present to a jury a full and complete story to enable them to arrive at their verdict."

"These inquiries were, for the most part, carried out by the Police under my directions."

False Rumours
"I propose to introduce only witnesses who will tell you, the jury, how he died and the circumstances leading to his death. I think these witnesses will be sufficient to assure you that these rumours are false."

"I make this statement now as I think it is important, because I am quite sure the people who assisted in spreading these rumours did not realise what a very serious thing they were doing."

"You may or may not have heard them. I do not know. However, I am quite certain that you will put them out of your mind in arriving at your verdict."

"These people who spread rumours put themselves in a serious position by possibly influencing the mind of us whose duty it is to find a true verdict as to this man's death on 'true' sworn evidence. These people also lay themselves open to very serious consequences from other points of view, for there is such a thing as action for slander in our law."

"It is not for me to say whether these rumours are or are not slander and I would not attempt to say so."

Private Affairs
"In this inquiry, also, we may have to delve to a certain extent into certain private affairs which are nobody's business except the people concerned, but which we may have to look into to arrive at our answer. Outside of telling how and why this man died, I did not permit any other delving. We do not want to dig into anything beyond that."

"I think the public sometimes rather expect an inquiry to be a general digging up of a man's past life. I refuse to dig up anything unless it is going to help us."

"If you are a juror, understand that the verdict is your responsibility. My responsibility is to see that everything that can think of that is necessary shall be presented to you. You can, of course, call further evidence if you like."

Dr. G. H. Henry, Medical Officer in charge of the Kowloon Mortuary, gave evidence that at 9 a.m. on July 8, he held a post-mortem examination on the body of George Edward Roylance who was identified by his two sons, George Edward and Desmond Allen, and by Inspector Stimson.

The cause of death was lysol poisoning. On the face, neck and chest were dark brown stains. There were no external signs of violence. Witness did not notice a bruise on the scalp underneath the hair. He did not remove the scalp.

At this point, the Coroner suggested that in future witnesses do so as there might be a murder by blows, with lysol administered afterwards, which would bluff the doctor at a post-mortem examination.

The stomach, said witness, was sent to the Government Analyst, who reported that death was due to lysol poisoning.

Action of Poison
Two teaspoonfuls of lysol, a derivative of carbolic acid, were in Dr. Henry's opinion, sufficient

to cause death in an adult. Lysol had an action on the blood, he said. The Coroner would, it is possible, make a man swallow a teaspoonful of lysol against his will.

Dr. Henry: No, I do not think so. It is not the sort of liquid that one can cook.

Suppose the man was knocked unconscious, could he then be made to swallow lysol?—It is very difficult to get any liquid down except by means of a tube.

Evidence was then given by Inspector G. A. Stimson that at 1 p.m. on July 7, he was notified that there was trouble at No. 25, Kimberley Road 1st floor, where Sanitary Inspector Roylance was lying unconscious.

In the house, he found Mrs. Roylance on the verandah surrounded by neighbours. On the floor of the sitting room, he found Inspector Roylance. His face was blue and turned to the right—his legs were straight out. There was no movement of the heart or pulse. The ambulance had arrived to take him to hospital but on finding he was dead, they left.

There was a strong smell of lysol in the room. Witness found split lysol and a cork on the floor. In the hall-way, near the sitting-room door, was an overturned vase.

At Mrs. Roylance's request, he collected a diary from Inspector Roylance's office in Kwan Wah Street. She did not give any reason for wanting this diary.

The last entry in the diary was "12.15 to 1.45 p.m." on July 7.

Letters from London

In these desk drawer, witness found a box containing uniform buttons, pen-nibs and a lady's photograph. The next day, on examining the desk, witness found two letters inside an envelope the stamp of which had been removed. The date stamped on the envelope was London, N.W.1—February 16, 1933.

One of the letters was undated, whilst the other was dated February 10, 1933. The address was the same on both letters.

The letters and copies of them were handed over to the jury to read.

The Coroner: What is Mrs. Roylance's Christian name?

Witness: Emily Irene.

Do you know of this person who signs herself "Your loving wife, Mary"?—I knew nothing about this woman until after Inspector Roylance's death.

Inspector Stimson said he had known deceased for the last twenty years. He had been home on leave in 1919-20, without family; in 1925, with family, and in 1932 without family. He had three children—two sons, aged 20 and 16, and one girl, aged 18.

"Serious Trouble"
"I know that there has been serious trouble between Inspector Roylance and his wife since 1929," said the witness, "On three occasions (twice in 1929 and once in March of this year) I was called in to quell the trouble. On the last occasion, Inspector Roylance, who was apparently drunk, went to go out, and a black eye. On each occasion, there was under the influence of drink."

Inspector Roylance continued witness, had been at St. David's Cafe from 10 to 11 o'clock on the morning of July 7.

"Subsequent to Inspector Roylance's death," said witness, "a complaint was made to me by Mrs. Roylance about certain rumours she had heard from her son, George. I made enquiries and traced these rumours, which I have since found, must have been based on pure conjecture."

In commenting on this to the jury, the Coroner said: "Whoever started this rumour must have made an unintelligent and malicious guess."

The foreman of the jury interposed and asked the Court where the lysol bottle had been found. The Coroner told him that another witness would later give evidence as to its discovery.

Influence of Drink
"I have known Inspector Roylance as a likeable and affable man," said Inspector Stimson, continuing his evidence, "but he was very awkward and difficult when under the influence of drink. He has been known to resort to violence."

"On one occasion in 1929, whilst drunk, he declared he would use his gun. I took it that he meant suicide, so, when he rushed into his house, I followed him. After that, his official revolver was taken away from him."

The Coroner told the jury that Inspector Roylance was turned out of Government quarters owing to the many rows he had had. He was given an allowance and told to find a house elsewhere.

Sergeant R. Davis gave evidence that he had accompanied Inspector Stimson to the house on July 7. Mrs. Roylance informed him that her husband had drunk lysol and she had removed the bottle and placed it on a shelf in the bathroom. Witness later removed this bottle and sent it to the Government Analyst.

At this point, the inquiry was adjourned until this afternoon.

GANGSTER METHODS ALLEGED

COUNSEL OUTLINES CHARGE IN ASSAULT CASE

Strong criticism of the Liu Kwong Chiu-chow Benevolent Society was made by Mr. M. A. de Silva, appearing for the prosecution in an assault summons heard before Mr. W. M. Thomson at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon.

The complainant was Lau Mo-lung, Chairman of the Chinese National Athletic Association, which teaches Chinese boxing, and the defendants, six in number, were Chung Ngai-tai, Chan Shuen, Lam Muk-chun, Tsang Lam-kun, Yeung Lam-tai and Chan Kong.

It was alleged that on the night of July 8 in Sha Po Road, Kowloon City, they, together with others, assaulted the complainant. It was stated that most of the attackers were armed with scissor blades and hammers.

Mr. Silva stated that when the case was first mentioned in Court, there was a question raised as to why police action was not taken. The report as published in the Press gave an erroneous impression. What actually happened, Mr. Silva explained, was the police had taken action on the complainant's receipt of certain letters but they did not get the necessary satisfactory information from the complainant. There was no question of the police neglecting to take proceedings when proceedings should have been taken.

Prosecution's Case
Outlining his case, Mr. Silva said: The complainant in this case is Lau Mo-lung, chairman of the Chinese National Athletic Association, and is acquainted with various people who were members of a society called the Liu Kwong Chiu-chow Benevolent Society. My client's association is for teaching Chinese boxing and is registered in the Government for Chinese Affairs. The Liu Kwong Benevolent Society was not registered at the S. C. A. and it is my suggestion that this society is formed of gangsters and loafers in the nature of a long exercising gang terrorism, so much so that the complainant was afraid to give evidence in this case about his witnesses have had to be sub-poenaed.

About a year ago a robbery occurred in the Po Kong Village and as a result of this Lau Mo-lung spoke to the woman who was robbed and gave information which showed that the robbery had dropped a hat and a shoe behind. The hat was eventually identified as the property of a clansman who had visited her and the man in question was one Ah Tong, a member of the Liu Kwong Benevolent Society. The shoe was identified as belonging to Lam Muk-chun, the third defendant in these proceedings.

On complainant's suggestion the woman went to the Kowloon City Police Station where the matter was reported to Lau Mo-lung, a detective, who was then on duty. He was apparently the matter went no further. This got to the ears of the Benevolent Society and as a result of that the next thing that happened was that in respect of a matter of \$10 there was a threat made by Lai Shuen to another man who was the head of this Society.

Threatening Letters
The matter came to a point when the Chinese National Athletic Association received a letter on May 24, addressed to Lau Mo-lung, and signed by various persons including the defendants, stating that three days after the letter the complainant was to hand over \$500. He did not pay any money.

On June 12 another letter was received stating that if the money was not forthcoming within three days they would assault him and not allow him to live in Hongkong.

The complainant brought the letters to the Kowloon City Police Station and as a result a "rumour" envelope was prepared and sent to the police station. After the handing over of the letter, the two persons were taken to the police station, where the complainant got "funky," if I may use the expression, and stated the two persons were his friends. The Sergeant on duty pressed the complainant in view of his having previously brought the two letters, but he would not admit anything and the Police could not take any action whatsoever.

The Assault
On July 8, at 8.30 p.m. a telephone call was made at the Chiu Hop rice shop, 51, Sha Po Road, and the complainant was sent for, he having been specially asked for by the voice on the telephone. The complainant went with his nephew and a fook and on the way there he was attacked by ten men who were armed mostly with scissor blades and with hammers, and one had a pocket of pepper in his hand.

The complainant recognised the six defendants as being members of the gang that attacked him. He blew his police whistle and they ran away. He went to the Kowloon City Police Station and then to the Kowloon Hospital. There was a hammer head picked up on the scene of the alleged assault and brought to the station by the complainant.

Your Worship will, therefore, notice that there was no question as to why the Police did not take action. This assault appeared to the Police to be a continuation of the other matter. In fact, I am informed, it was extremely difficult to get the full facts from my client.

Pepper Thrown
Lau Mo-lung then gave evidence bearing Mr. Silva's opening statements. He stated that five of the defendants struck him with scissor blades and the third defendant threw pepper in his face. He turned away and only a little pepper got into his eyes. The sixth defendant was not armed, but he had a hammer.

Further evidence was heard after which the case was adjourned until August 2 at 2.30 p.m.

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EXTRADITION ORDER

JURISDICTION TO HEAR APPLICATION

Further legal arguments were put before the Police Judge, Mr. Justice E. E. Lindell, at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon in regard to the question of whether one judge alone has the jurisdiction to hear a habeas corpus case concerning extradition.

The arguments arose as the result of an application made by Tong Man-kiu, alias Tong Chiu-mung, for the quashing of an extradition order made against him by Mr. W. Schofield, the Senior Magistrate, at the instigation of the Canton authorities. The fugitive, who was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. C. de Almeida, sur., was alleged to have embezzled money from a pawn shop in Canton of which he was the managing partner.

The application was first made to the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, who upheld the Magistrate's decision, and the fugitive then applied that the case be heard by another judge—the Police Judge.

At the previous hearing, Mr. J. A. Fraser, Assistant Attorney-General, contended that his Lordship had no jurisdiction to hear the application in the form in which it was made. The application was made to his Lordship in person, and counsel argued that it should have been made to the Full Court which consisted of no fewer than two judges.

One judge alone could not hear an application of this kind unless it was made at vacation time. The reason for his objection was to get the practice settled in order that they could know what to do in future cases. He could not find a single case on record of a judge in England dealing alone with this matter of habeas corpus on extradition in Court. If the application was made in Full Court it could be heard, but if it was not, then his Lordship had no jurisdiction to hear it.

Principle Involved
Yesterday, Mr. Jenkins said that if the Crown desired the application to be made in Full Court he would willingly agree to it. It was, however, fighting for a principle which was that any man in Hongkong, whether he be a British subject or not, had the absolute right to test the validity of his imprisonment before any judge who was in office at the time the application was made.

Every man, no matter what his nationality was entitled to the decision from each of the local judges upon the legality or otherwise of his imprisonment and it was immaterial whether he be imprisoned as an offender against the local laws or whether he was a fugitive whose extradition was sought. It was only by careful study of very recent cases, said counsel, that it could be appreciated that there existed no difference at all against the fugitive offender.

It was the right of any subject in the Colony to go before successive judges protesting against his imprisonment. It was all the more so here in view of the fact that a rule the Colony had only two judges, and therefore if his Lordship said that the application should be made in Full Court, in which the two judges sat together, then the fugitive had really only one opportunity and that was the right to appeal. An injustice, said counsel, would be done if the man was driven to that position.

Given An Opinion
Mr. Jenkins further argued that a fugitive offender had the option either to go to the Full Court or to a single judge. He quoted authorities of great length in support of his contention, and added that from what he had gathered from the case he had mentioned, the fugitive had the right to go to a "Court of 3 judges."

Mr. Fraser, replying for the Crown, argued that the words "a court and a judge" meant a Divisional Court and a judge in Chancery.

If an application were to be made by only one judge it must be done in Chancery, otherwise it would be in Full Court.

His Lordship reserved his decision, which probably will not be given until the end of next week.

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JAPAN'S BUDGET

INCREASE IN ESTIMATES FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES

Tokyo, Aug. 1. The Asahi has published an interview with Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, who is quoted as saying that he opposes resuscitating the budgetary demands previously rejected.

However, the Government is bound to recognise the defence items, providing they are indispensable, although it is not willing to allow any unnecessary defence appropriations which might lead to an international armament competition.

General Hayaashi, the Minister of War, also cautioned against any hasty investments in North China, recommending waiting for a few more years. Meanwhile the Japanese are to study the possibilities in North China. Incidentally he believed that the Italian-Ethiopian problem is adjustable without any conflict.—United Press.

Naval Budget
Tokyo, Aug. 1. The Navy's budget, estimated at 710,000,000 yen, was submitted to Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, on Wednesday. The Budget includes 402,000,000 yen for ordinary expenditure and the remainder for new enterprises.

The budget for the Foreign Office total 49,800,000 yen, including upwards of 81,000,000 yen for new enterprises, such as the opening of new legations, including a legation in Abyssinia, and for the latter's staff officials' salaries.—United Press.

Increased Budget
Tokyo, Aug. 1. An increase of about 180,000,000 yen is involved in the draft naval estimates for next year, which total 712,000,000 yen.

The expenditure will include: Modernising vessels, 75,000,000 yen; improving docks, 72,000,000 yen; additional cost of constructing vessels, 52,000,000 yen; munitions, 45,000,000 yen; additional air corps equipment, 25,000,000 yen.—Reuters.

THEFT OF WALLET
CHINESE SENTENCED FOR RECEIVING

A 27-year-old Chinese, Li Suk-king, appeared before Mr. MacGregor, at the Criminal Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon, charged with receiving stolen property, a leather wallet containing \$10.45 belonging to Chan Kin-hing, telephone operator of 14, Pedder Street, at Queen's Road Central. The wallet was found in a room at 14, Pedder Street, knowing it to have been stolen, and aiding and abetting another not in custody to steal the wallet.

Questioned by his Worship as to the second charge, Sub-Inspector Tyles, the prosecuting officer, stated that complainant saw a man pass the wallet to defendant, but there was nothing before the Magistrate to associate defendant with the crime. The second charge was then withdrawn.

When defendant was first brought before his Worship in the morning, he denied the charges, but when asked to plead again in the afternoon, he pleaded guilty to the first charge, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Tyles stated that complainant saw a man pass the wallet to defendant, but there was nothing before the Magistrate to associate defendant with the crime. The second charge was then withdrawn.

Defendant was first brought before his Worship in the morning, he denied the charges, but when asked to plead again in the afternoon, he pleaded guilty to the first charge, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

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POWERS WILL DELAY LEAGUE INTERVENTION

MUSSOLINI WINS HIS POINT

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN ARBITRATION

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHEME NOT ACCEPTABLE

(By Telegraph. Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, Aug. 2, 1.10 p.m.)

Geneva, Aug. 1.

The European crisis has been temporarily averted. League intervention in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has been obviated, or at least delayed until September. Postponement of League Council action was decided upon late to-night when the representatives of the major powers concerned agreed to a compromise.

Britain, France and Italy, through their spokesmen, agreed to the formula originally put forward by France, amended by Britain and revised by the Italians. Doubt of Italian acceptance was removed at the last minute, it is believed, following telephonic conversations with Signor Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister.

The tri-party agreement is hailed as a victory by the Italians.

The compromise revives the Arbitration Commission's efforts, but under the restrictions which Signor Mussolini demanded: namely, that the United Nations alone be discussed and the generalities of the dispute be left for a later settlement.

Upon receipt of Signor Mussolini's formal approval to-morrow the compromise plan will be submitted to Ethiopia, whose acceptance will permit the Council to adopt it at its session on Friday afternoon. Abyssinia's acceptance is anticipated.

LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS

The agreement followed twenty-four hours of discussion between M. Pierre Laval, the French Prime Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Minister for League Affairs, and Baron Aloisi, the Italian spokesman at Geneva. The Anglo-French efforts to find a formula temporarily averting war and saving the League, was pronounced unacceptable by Mussolini, but the three powers eventually reached agreement.

The compromise is two-fold, involving, first, the terms of the resumption of arbitration, and, second, the procedure for the settlement of the fundamental differences between the Italian and Ethiopian points of view.

The compromise apparently amounts to postponement of the issue. If arbitration fails to find a remedy, the League will act, but not before September.—United Press.

EARLIER DESPATCHES

Geneva, Aug. 1.
Grave complications beset the delegates to the League of Nations Council meeting who are striving to arrive at a formula which will enable Italy and Abyssinia to reach a peaceful settlement in their present dispute. It is conceded that much depends upon Signor Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, at this moment.

A draft resolution, which embraces a compromise plan to which British, French and Italian spokesmen agreed, has yet to be approved by Signor Mussolini. And in some quarters, it is believed that he has already declined to accept it.

Signor Mussolini's decision for or against this draft resolution will not be forthcoming until to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, Mr. Anthony Eden, of Great Britain, M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, and Baron Aloisi, the Italian spokesman at Geneva, must make time. The Council meeting scheduled for to-day has been abandoned.

Britain's one well-informed source cannot accept Signor Mussolini's counter-proposal for postponement of the issue until September.—United Press.

COMMONS TO MEET CRISIS

Speaker Empowered To Recall House

(Special to "Telegraph")

London, Aug. 1.

In the course of the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, said when Parliament adjourns to-morrow the Speaker will be empowered to recall the House, on the Prime Minister's recommendation, "and supposing a grave crisis arises, recourse will be had to that procedure."—Reuter Special.

BANDITS SCOURGE VILLAGES

OPERATING ALONG GREAT WALL

WELL-ARMED FORCES

Shanghai, August 2.

Chinese reports from Peiping state that there are more than 3,000 armed bandits creating a reign of terror in towns and villages in the vicinity of the Great Wall, between Hsifengkow and Panchikow.

One group numbering about 1,000, is operating near Kupelkow. It possesses 100 cavalry, two field pieces and eight machine-guns.—Reuter.

SHOWERY WEATHER

Weak anticyclones cover N.W. China and S.W. Japan. The depression over Tsingling and Kwang-si has deepened slightly. The typhoon situated about 600 miles to the east of the Hsiao Channel, in the N.W. Local forecast: S.W. winds moderate; showers.

Mongolia Replies To Japan Note

BUT RESPONSE NOT SATISFACTORY

CONTENTS NOT DIVULGED

Changchun, August 2.

The reply of the Government of Outer Mongolia to the second protest from the Kwantung Army, made in connection with the arrest and imprisonment of a Japanese Army surveyor on June 25, was received to-day.

The contents of the message will not be divulged at present, the High Command asserts. It is authoritatively learned, however, that the reply is considered highly unsatisfactory, both by the Japanese command and the Manchukuo Foreign Office.

This is the second Japanese protest within the past few weeks. The first went out as a sequel to border clashes and the alleged violation by Mongolian patrols of the Manchukuo frontier.

CONFERENCE FAILED

It was intended, following a conference at Manchuli, between Japanese and Mongolian representatives, to arrange for the exchange of diplomats. Manchukuo's allegation that such an exchange was necessary in order to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries and that for the protection of the 2,000,000 Mongols in Manchukuo such an arrangement was desirable on the other side, was counterbalanced, according to the Japanese view, by Russian influences at work in Mongolia. The conference failed to bring a settlement.

Great Britain, it will be recalled, has been watching developments between Manchukuo and Mongolia alertly, and there have been fears expressed that the unsatisfactory frontier situation might eventually lead to Japanese action against Mongolia which would embroil Russia against Japan.—Reuter.

SHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

SPECULATORS DISPLAY NERVOUSNESS

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

Exchange rates at 9.20 a.m. were:

U.S. dollars 37.9/16, Sterling 1/6-3/16, Gold Bars \$894.00.

The foreign exchange market was steady at 9.25 a.m. There was little business passing.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is selling cash sterling. Speculators are now showing extreme nervousness. The market was dead at the close of the morning session. U.S. dollars were 37.3/8 Sterling 1/6-3/16 Gold Bars \$894.00.—United Press.



Prince Alexis Mdjvani, whose death in a motor accident in Spain is reported to-day, is here seen with his former wife, Miss Barbara Hutton, who, since her divorce, has remarried.

PRINCE KILLED IN CRASH

BARBARA HUTTON'S EX-HUSBAND

ALEXIS MDIVANI

Barcelona, Aug. 2.

Prince Alexis Mdjvani, the recently divorced husband of the former Miss Barbara Hutton, was killed in a motor crash near the village of Albora, in the province of Gerona, to-day.

The lady who was accompanying him at the time was seriously injured and is in hospital in a critical condition.—Reuter.

Born in 1907, Prince Alexis was the son of a general of very old Georgian family. His father was aide-de-camp to the late Tsar and made a vast fortune out of oil in the Caucasus. When the Bolsheviks came into power in 1917, Prince Alexis and his two brothers, Serge and David, were taken abroad for safety. All three entered business in America subsequently.

Alexis married Louise van Alen, wealthy great-granddaughter of the late John Jacob Astor in 1931, but eighteen months later they were divorced. In May 1933, Alexis married Miss Barbara Hutton, heiress to the Woolworth fortune, variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Prince Serge married Mary McCormack, the actress, singer, and film star, and Miss Mdjvani Hutton wedding was taking place in Paris the week after the other two princes' marriages. Prince Alexis and former Princess Mdjvani spent a holiday in Nevada.

Britain To Stop Credit For Italy?

COAL INDUSTRY CAN'T COLLECT

BANKS SEEM NERVOUS

(Special to "Telegraph")

London, August 1.

Executives of the coal industry visited Mr. Walter Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, here to-day.

It is reported that the object of their visit was to solicit aid in the collection of debts from Italy. In his reply to the executives Mr. Runciman intimated that it would be advisable to cease shipments to Italy.

The Daily Herald to-day says that British bankers have refused to agree to extend credits to Italy, expressing the belief that Italy's financial position is serious.

It is also rumoured that the banks' foreign agents have reported that opposition to Mussolini's policies is increasing, on account of which they say that a revolution in Italy is not impossible.—United Press.

INTEREST RAISED

Rome, August 1.

The interest on Treasury Bonds has been raised from four to five per cent, with the object of tapping the fairly bulky savings at present in the peasants' stockpiles, the Administration announces.—Reuter.

Italian Plane Delayed

WILD WEATHER IS RESPONSIBLE

The giant 32-passenger plane, "Savola Marchetti" under the command of Col. Scaroni, former A.D.C. to King Emmanuel of Italy, which is at present at Kai Tak waiting for favourable conditions to take off to join the Italian Aviation Mission at Nanchang, will probably leave on Sunday morning for Shanghai.

Upon receipt of favourable weather reports from Shanghai this morning, Col. Scaroni took the machine from the hangar to test the surface of the airfield but had to abandon the idea of leaving to-day owing to the heavy condition of the ground. He ran the plane about fifty yards onto the landing field and had to be hauled back on to the concrete runway by the tractor.

Hongkong in March 1934, and it was here that the first rumour of their impending estrangement was heard. A few months later Miss Hutton, as married, in Reno, Nevada.

BRITISH POLICY FOR PEACE

COMMONS TO MEET IN EMERGENCY

ALL PARTIES AGREE ON COURSE OF ACTION

London, Aug. 1.

"One of the most difficult world problems to-day is that raised by the existence of States that have Empires and States that have not," declared Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, during a foreign affairs debate initiated in the House of Commons to-day by censorious Opposition speeches.

Mr. George Lansbury, Labour leader, demanded two World Conferences—firstly, a disarmament conference for the purpose of abolishing aerial warfare; and, secondly, the resumption of the World Economic Conference. With regard to Abyssinia, Mr. Lansbury promised the Labour support of the Government as long as it upheld the League Covenant obligations, though they did not ask that British should act alone.

Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal) thought it no derogation of the League if Italy, France and Britain, under the 1906 Treaty, got together on the Abyssinian question. He asked the Government to contradict the report that Italian co-operation in Central European matters was so eagerly desired that Britain and France had tied their hands by assurances given to Italy.

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying, spoke with great satisfaction caused by the United States having condemned any recourse to war, but it was fully conscious of her Treaty and Covenant obligations, and certainly intends to maintain them.

After referring to imperial versus non-imperial countries, Sir Samuel Hoare said the way to settle these things was not by recourse to force, but by conciliation. He was nervous of World Conferences unless they were well prepared. The Economic Conference still existed and maybe in the future we should again have recourse thereto.

GREAT GULF

Britain had already, in March, taken the initiative in favour of the abolition of aerial warfare, but it was impossible to discuss such matters without German co-operation, and at present there was a great gulf on the disarmament question between France and Germany.

In the event of hostilities in East Africa, whether the victor be Italy or Abyssinia, the effect would be immeasurably harmful to the League. It would produce endless complications, controversy and crises.

The guiding spirit of Britain and her French friends for generations had been built on a bridge between Europe and Africa and between Europe and Asia.

THE PROPER WAY

"We have shown our sympathy with Italy in more than idle words," declared Sir Samuel. "If Italy has complaints against Abyssinia, let her make them in a proper and regular manner. (Loud cheers). These issues can be settled without war, which would lead to confusion in Europe, a serious weakening of the forces of peace, and a formidable unsettling among the great coloured races of the world. Britain is using every influence to avert such a calamity."

REPORT DENIED

Sir Samuel Hoare, denied a report that undertakings had been given to Italy.

However, if foreign nations decide to recognize Manchukuo, the Government will be in a position to consider the question from an entirely different angle. It is understood that the Government does not affect gold mining or other mining interests in Manchukuo. The Government will purchase.

LOWEST FOR FIVE YEARS

British Unemployed Figures

London, Aug. 1.

It is learned that when the monthly unemployed figures are published on Tuesday next they will show the total to be under the two million mark for the first time since June, 1930.—Reuter Special.

CLOSING "OPEN DOOR?"

MANCHUKUO MAKES DECISION

OLD TREATIES NOT BINDING

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

The Heikoku correspondent of the Nippon Dempo stated in a despatch that the Manchukuo Government, in an effort to avoid foreign protests similar to those made in connection with the petroleum monopoly, has announced that it will reject such protests if in future they are made in connection with the country's mining interests.

A decree has been issued, giving the Manchukuo Government full control of all minerals necessary for national defence.

The correspondent stated in his despatch that the decree states that Manchukuo is under no obligation to guarantee any foreign capital invested in the country under the old Chinese treaties unless such nations recognize the independence of Manchukuo.

The attitude adopted by the Manchukuo Government will not, it is believed, seriously affect foreign interests, since an examination indicates that the only foreign interest really concerned is a Russian-owned coal mine, which the Manchukuo Government will purchase.

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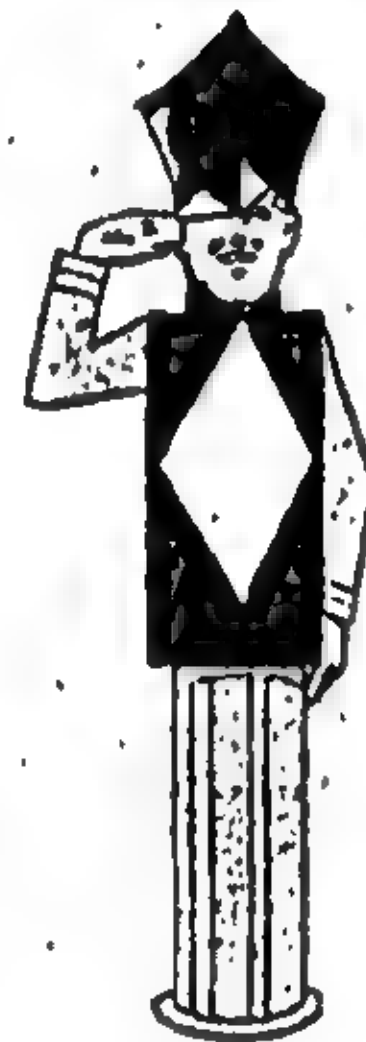
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POLITICS IN CABARETS CLEVER MOVE IN VIENNA

PEOPLE OF TEMPERAMENT

Vienna.
The Austrian people and the
Austrian government—despite the
dictatorship—has not lost its sense
of humour.

This is revealed in the Govern-
ment's refusal to ban several
clever anti-Government political
cabarets which have sprung up like
mushrooms over Vienna.

These small cafe-cabarets, (none
of them can accept more than
40 guests because of the theatre
tax) draw steady crowds who come
to laugh at veiled jokes against
the Fascist and dictatorial regimes
presently existing in Europe.

One of the most successful is
the tiny ABC cabaret in a dingy
old cafe. Here a small group of
unemployed and young artists have
thrown together a series of pro-
grammes which in certain other
dictatorial governments would get
them all thrown into gaol.

The Government knows these
cabarets exist, but it does nothing
about it. Why?

The answer can be found in the
temperament of the Austrian people.
They love a good joke, and laugh-
ing—even at the government—is
considered a good safety-valve.

Even supporters of the present
government can heartily laugh at
the government's attempts to be
stern, authoritarian and dictatorial.
These are qualities which are rather
foreign to the Austrian character.

HOW THEY START

The growth of these cabarets was
a natural consequence of the strict
censorship of newspapers and
magazines. They started modestly
and when they saw the government
did not object they became more
and more bold.

The fact that these cabarets exist
and the fact that Austrians are
an easy-going, humour-loving people
make many observers believe Aus-
tria will never become an exact
counterpart of its western and
southern neighbours.—United Press.

ANTI-DAZZLE MOVE

NEW RULES FOR MOTORISTS

ROAD SAFETY MEASURES

London.
The Minister of Transport's new
anti-dazzle regulations for motor
car headlights were issued recently
in draft form for incorporation in
the Road Vehicles Lighting Regu-
lations, 1935.

It is pointed out that dazzling
headlights on motor vehicles are
not only a common cause of acci-
dents, but are also a source of in-
convenience to all road users.
The new regulations provide that
from April 19, 1936, the beam of
any electric lamp exceeding six
watts in power fitted to a motor
vehicle shall either be permanently
deflected or capable of deflection
to such an extent that it is incap-
able of dazzling anyone standing
on the same horizontal plane as the
vehicle at a greater distance than
25 feet from the lamp, and whose
eye-level is not less than 8 feet 6
inches above that plane.

The new regulations also deal
with the practice of leaving vehi-
cles stationary with their lamps
on. The draft regulations pro-
hibit the use of electric lamps ex-

FASHION NOTES

New Fashions In Colour Contrast

BATHING SUITS

No discussion of colour is com-
plete without a word or two about
the new fashion for colour con-
trast. Expressions of this vogue
are seen in such examples as a
red coat worn with a black dress,
a green blouse with a brown
skirt, a purple skirt with a pink
blouse, &c. &c.

For evening, the off-shades are
as good as ever, especially a dull
ivory "tuak"—and, in the very off-
whites, amber is exceedingly chic.
There is a new-old blue, and string,
so smart this summer for evening,
which should continue as an
autumn fashion.

Shade Smartness

To achieve smartness, the im-
portant thing is the shade.

The new swimming suits are
quite interesting. They are in
the most gay and cheerful colours.
The lobster colour—so much
lovelier in reality than it sounds
—is one of the leaders, and
turquoise comes in second.

There is also, for the fair girl,
a leafgreen knitting with criss-
cross straps over the shoulder
blades, and an elastic at the waist
to keep the backless suit taut and
trim.

Masses of gay gingham checked
woollen jerseys make into pretty
little suits, and there are other
delicious things in cherry and
coral and astral blue.

See to it that your figure is
good enough to dispense with a
skirt to your bathing suit. If you
consider that you have a little
over much avoidpools around
hips and abdomen you can wear
an elastic belt.

He will find, for instance, some
eight volumes in which a Prime
Minister and a King who ruled the
country at the end of the eighteenth
century disport themselves in
public in the most shameless
manner, revealing official transac-
tions to the common herd as if
they were no more shameful than
full stops or commas.

He will find—if he does not
care to go back earlier than Nelson,
and the Duke of Wellington—that
Mr. Disraeli's editors disclose a
most amazing exchange of letters
with the Queen of England on mat-
ters of the gravest public import-
ance, highly compromising, in
some particulars, to the dignity
and impartiality of the throne.

But to pursue to their logical
conclusion the interesting possi-
bilities opened up by the Attorney-
General's action in forbidding pub-
lication of Wellington's letters, it
is clear that he will not have finish-
ed when he has purged the British
Museum. For history books exist
in every school in the country, and
among the disclosures in these
sedition volumes is a story origi-
nally emanating, we must suppose,
from the nobles or some other Gov-
ernment official who was present at
King Canute's little experiment
with the waves.

ceeding six watts in power whilst
the car is stopped on a road.

There is also to be a maximum
height at which front lights are
to be carried. The regulations
provide that the height shall not
exceed five feet from the ground
and that if the rear red light is
higher than three feet six inches
from the ground, a red reflector
and white patch, as used on
bicycles, shall be carried at or be-
low that height.

The draft regulations have been
prepared by the Minister in con-
sultation with the Transport Ad-
visory Council and the Committee
on Road Safety.

OFFICIAL SECRETS

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ATTACKED

SUPPRESSING LETTERS

(By a Correspondent)

In 1932 there were vague threats
made in the House of Lords that
Mr. Lloyd George might find him-
self in prison for two years if he
persisted in making revelations
about what had transpired in the
Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George replied defi-
antly:

"If partial disclosures of the
kind of transactions which occur-
ed during the time I was head of
the Government were made again,
I would, without any hesitation,
take the responsibility of publish-
ing the whole of the transactions."

"I know what was said about the
liability of two years' imprison-
ment. It would be rather a new
thing if the House of Lords could
imprison a member of the House
of Commons."

Unhappily neither the Duke of
Wellington nor Lord Nelson is in
a position to reply to the Attorney-
General's "Huah!" with a Lloyd
Georgian "Booh!" for the truculent
Duke passed away in 1852 and
Nelson nearly 50 years earlier.

But the position raised by this
retrospective application of the
Official Secrets Act is an extremely
odd one, and the possibilities which
have dawned since the authorities
forbade the sale of the Duke of
Wellington's and Lord Nelson's
letters, appear almost unlimited.

TREASON ONLY

First of all the facts. The Of-
ficial Secrets Act was passed in 1911.
It superseded the Act of 1889, be-
fore which date no "Official
Secrets" machinery had existed at
all.

In other words, until 50 years
ago there was no authority for pro-
secuting a citizen for the disclosure
of official information unless that
disclosure definitely constituted an
act of treason. You were either a
traitor or you weren't, and it is un-
likely that Nelson, who won
Trafalgar, or the Duke of Well-
ington, who won Waterloo, or Mr.
Lloyd George, who has sometimes
been credited with the victory of
the Allies in the Great War, would
have been successfully convicted of
high treason.

The Act of 1911 makes a crime
of any revelation of their official
activities in language which,
verbose and pregnant with legal
elaboration as it is, remains for all
that strangely obscure.

For if anyone is liable to prosecu-
tion for passing on "to any person,
other than a person to whom he is
authorised to communicate it . . .
any note, document, or information
which he has obtained owing
to his position as a person who
holds or has held office under His
Majesty" it would seem that no ex-
official would be safe in opening his
mouth about his activities at all.

As for putting pen to paper, the
fate of so many memoirs by former
statesmen and diplomats is itself
proof of how risky such a hobby
has become.

FOREIGN TO TRADITION

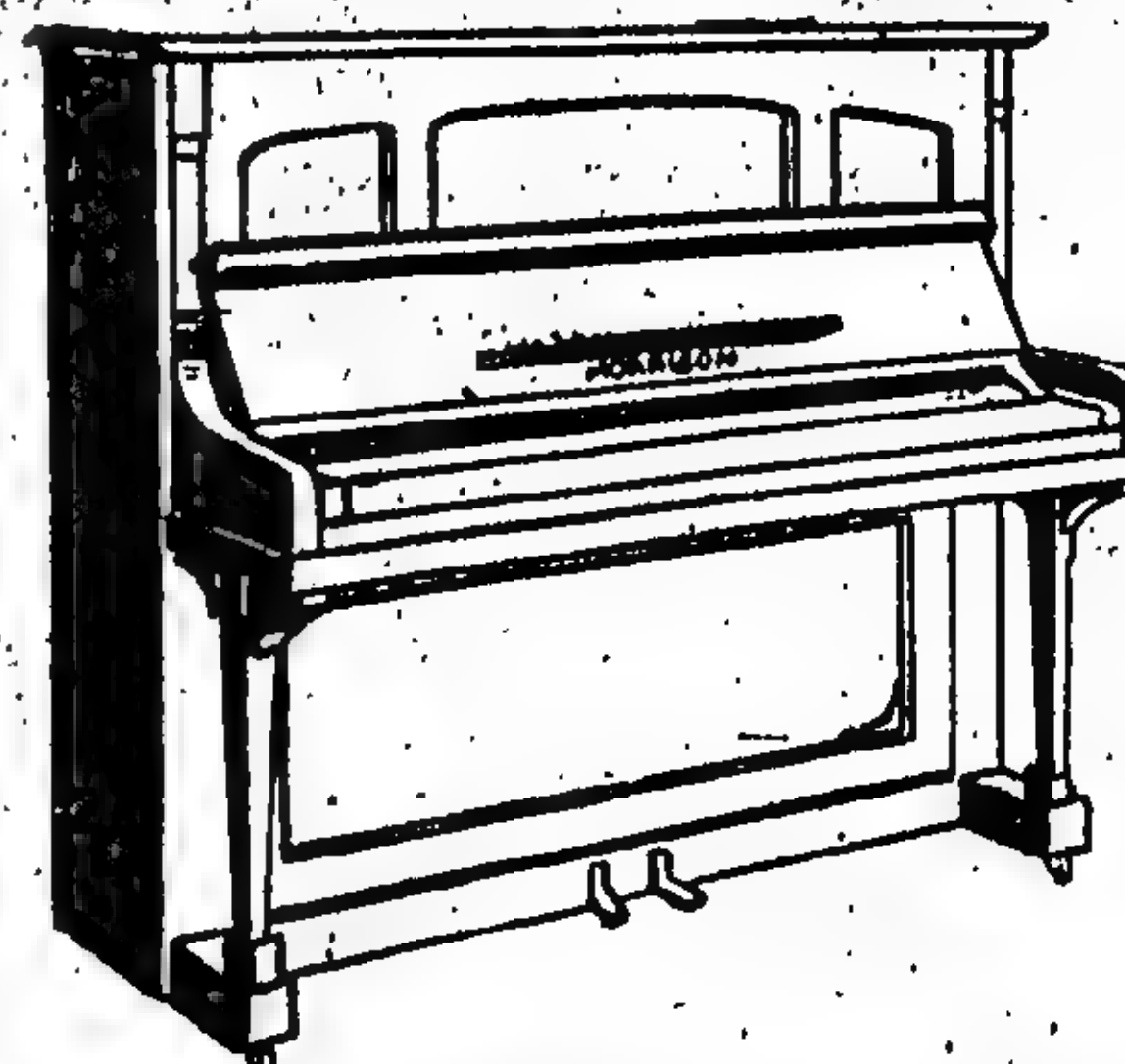
All this, it needs to be repeated,
is essentially a modern develop-
ment foreign to the tradition of
English government.

That is why its retrospective
application seems so odd.

If the Attorney-General would
care to apply for a reader's ticket
at the British Museum and spend
an afternoon in the Reading Room
I can promise to unearth for him
such a harvest of venerably bound
crimes as will make his hair stand
on end.

(Continued on Previous Column.)

MORRISON PIANOS

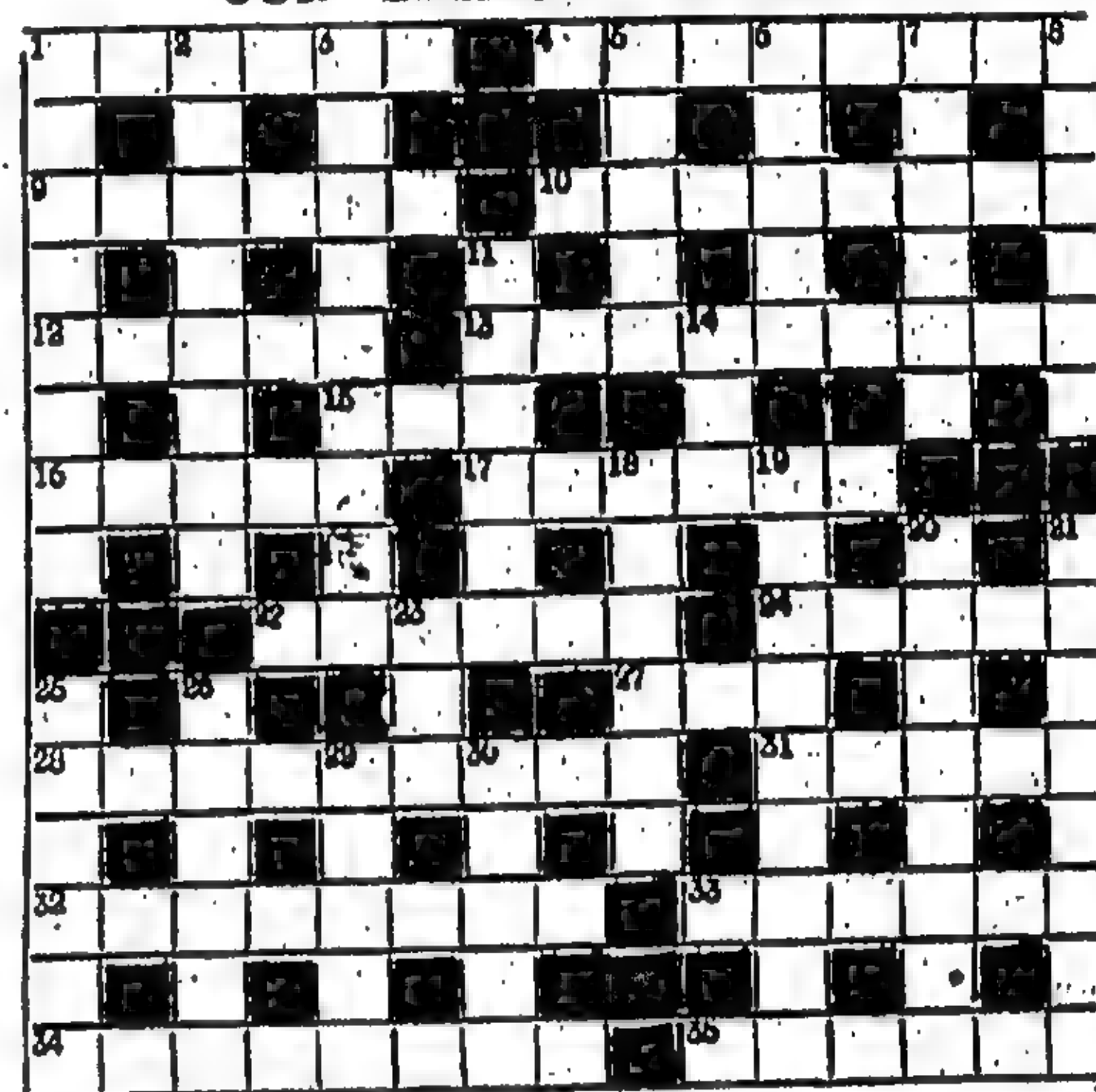


FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST

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BEAUTY OF TONE
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OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



- Across
- The tackle that begins with a pass.
 - If you put the drug in front of the horse, you may be aiming high, but you won't make it swallow it.
 - A silk investment made by a company in duplicate on end.
 - Many collectors of old china like these chipped.
 - We make her acquaintance in "The Pirate."
 - Satan's empire a letter carried that the ancients thought cured insanity. (Of course, it was just a plant).
 - Another plant.
 - A fragrant gum known to crossword solvers.
 - You must either put in a well-known plant (we are horticultural to-day, aren't we?) after six, or face the alternative.
 - Not the way in which book-keepers make an entry of course.
 - The fit-out that is, largely, a joke.
 - It might seem that the baker needed this gentle animal.
 - Arriving shortly in native quarters—such was the tale.
 - Here, in Scotland, the atmosphere is very clear.
 - It is more usual, at Oxford, for a student paying for his food.
 - Understood by the musician from the beginning (two words, 2, 4).
 - This is less usual as a visitor.
 - A nice little corner for a holiday.
- Down
- Part of this vegetable, I hear, is found growing outside many theatres.
 - The sort of hotel for the thirsty.
 - Here one must have profound regard for a swindle over an allowance.
 - In Wales, look you never see cast on a leak.
 - Yes, it's G, but it's a nine arrangement, however silly it looks.
 - A figure having equal angles. Go on, is it? Yes.
 - That's true.
 - A good cutter for a youngster.
 - Lead by a copper.
 - The country in south-west Paradise.
 - This is the fruit of giving a challenge to the young.
 - I call it gum.
 - They vary.
 - It goes up and down in a bird.
 - An unusual stance.
 - Gives one a slight shiver.
 - Look out for this in the forest: Goro's trouble spot.
 - The girl who might have become Queen of France, but didn't.
- Yesterday's Solution.
- EARLS COURT PLUS
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soft bones. Ask for
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ARE SHORT SKIRTS COMING BACK? FAMOUS DESIGNER GIVES HIS OPINION

BY CAPT. EDWARD MOLYNEUX

At this season of the year, less than a month before the presentation of the winter collections, designers are not apt to be talkative about any innovations they want to launch. I, for one, am still in the experimental stage with my designs and expect to modify my ideas right up to the moment the collection is presented.

However, this much I can say: No sensational change in skirt length is taking place this season. Even if some of the leading couturiers here in Paris should take it into their heads to launch a sudden and radical change in the length of skirts, I am pretty certain it would have no success. Women know what they want in these days, and you can be pretty certain that they would never wear ankle length skirts for morning or sports.

Before the War, Paris dress-makers were very little short of sartorial dictators. Fashions, frequently impractical and often unlovely, were almost imposed on smart women, and they not only stood for it (they were often unable to sit down), but they seemed to enjoy being treated in this manner. To-day, believe me or not, it is the women themselves who impose their wishes, their needs and their whims on the designer, and we are only too glad to listen and adapt.

After all, it is they who adopt. It seems to me this is the way it should be. Our job is not to dictate, but to realise what styles women are wanting and to provide them.

DISCUSSION

Apart from my instinct for design, I have many real and valued friends among the leaders of fashion here in Paris, and also in London and New York, who often come up to see me in my atelier to discuss dresses they are wanting for some special occasion. I then design the dress, and afterwards it is adapted into a model which is shown to and ordered by women in general.

Here is an example of what I mean. Some years back Lady—came to see me, telling me she wanted something practical to wear when she did her physical exercise. She made a rough sketch on the back of an envelope, which we decided could be worked out in the way of plaited shorts. We made them in

black satin, and, to wear with them, a white silk polo shirt.

The idea was good and practical for exercises at home, but it struck me that it would also be a splendid idea, made in white tussore, for beach wear. I made a model on those lines, and that season shorts put in their first appearance on summer beaches and have since been adopted by the whole of fashion.

On another occasion a friend who is internationally considered to be one of the smartest women in Society complained about the long evening dress with trains that had been worn for the last few seasons. She said that this type of dress was all very well for house wear but that at restaurants when she wanted to dance, trains were a bore. I have kept this in mind, and in future I think you will find that trains on evening dresses will be finished, except for the most formal occasions.

It is by working out new ideas in this way that one is able to keep modern fashion sane. Smart women to-day are not going to submit to wearing unsuitable clothes. That is why, in my opinion, the length of day skirts, at any rate, will stay more or less as it is now, not only this season but for many seasons to come.

FORECAST

I think you can take the following fashion forecasts as authoritative:

For sports wear and day wear skirts will be definitely short, even shorter than they are at present.

By this I naturally do not mean the knee-length horrors women wore a few years ago, but about 13 inches from the ground.

For afternoon dresses ankle length or a little longer will be right.

There will be two evening-dress silhouettes: the slim straight line with skirts just to the ground, and the full-skirted evening dress, which will be the same length.

However, we have another month ahead of us, and many modifications and surprises may come about, but in principle I feel fairly certain that the changes will only be modifications and not drastic alterations.

ARTIFICIAL LIFE EXPLAINED

ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE TRIUMPH

CHAMBER OF LIFE

By PROF. D. F. FRASER-HARRIS.

Sensational news comes from New York that an apparatus has been perfected whereby organs from a dead body can be kept alive not for a few hours but for days.

The inventors are Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, and Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the airman.

Many years ago the late Professor Ernest Starling, of University College, London, designed an apparatus for keeping alive the heart and lungs of a dead cat. This method should not be confused with a quite different one, namely that of Professor O. S. Gibbs, a Leicester man, now of Georgetown University, Washington, whereby the heart of a cat was replaced by a rubber bag which for some hours maintained an artificial circulation through the still living animal.

HEART BEATING

Physiologists have, of course, known for a long time that such an organ as the heart of a cold-blooded animal could beat for many hours after the death of the animal that owned it.

Fishermen and sportsmen know that the heart of such a cold-blooded animal as the shark, for instance, will beat for many hours after the shark as a whole is dead. The hearts of snakes, vipers, and reptiles such as tortoises will beat strongly long after their owners are no more. One of the simplest experiments in the physiological laboratory is to kill a frog, cut out its heart, and feed that heart with sheep's blood, when we can keep it alive and actively beating for quite 24 hours.

But this life after the death of the owner of an organ is true of other organs than the heart, only it is comparatively easy to tell when a heart is alive because we can see it beating. It is not nearly so easy to be sure about, say, the liver, because we cannot see it doing anything.

THE "SURVIVORS"

Physiologists, however, know that the liver can live for many hours after the animal that owned it is dead, for if the liver be supplied with pure oxygenated blood, it will continue to do in a glass vessel what it did in the body of the animal—namely, secrete some bile, which is one of its many functions.

Organs which after the death of the body go on doing what they have always done are called "surviving" organs.

Now the trouble in the past has been that this post-mortem life could not be exhibited indefinitely because the isolated organ became invaded by bacteria whose poisons ultimately killed it.

What the American biologists have discovered is a method of preventing these ever-present germs of putrefaction from gain-

BRITAIN NEAR TO ZERO HOUR

BY MORRIS GILBERT

By August 2, 1914, there is no mistaking the ominous war clouds rolling up on every European horizon. Ministries and war lords



KING GEORGE AND KING ALBERT STOOD SOLIDLY AGAINST GERMANY'S ULTIMATUM.

hastily compose their final ultimatums.

Paris.—Learning that German patrols were penetrating into French territory, Premier Viviani protests to the German Ambassador, 2.30 p.m. The 10-kilometre retirement of French troops from the French frontier, previously instituted as a mark of good faith, is lifted.

Paris hears that German troops are penetrating Luxemburg.

ing access to the organ and finally killing it.

This is a triumph of aseptic technique, for everything—blood, air, instruments, apparatus—must all be germless.

Into this "Chamber of Life" no micro-organisms enter, and hence in that sterile chamber nothing is present to compromise the vitality of the surviving organ. This is what is new, for we have long known that by profusing arterial blood through an excised organ or limb the organ or limb would live as truly as when these were part and parcel of the now dead organism.

We can imitate perfectly the pulsating blood in the arteries which returns as before by the veins, and hence there is no reason why, since the organ is supplied with plenty of good blood, it should not continue to act as it previously did when in the body.

ANCIENT PROBLEM

The American apparatus must be very efficient, for we are told that in one experiment the thyroid gland of some mammal has lived for twenty days after the death of the animal that owned it.

Nerves and arteries, we have long known, can live many days post mortem, and even the brain, that most sensitive mass of nerve-cells, by far the most vulnerable in the body, has been kept alive long enough for the physiologists to satisfy themselves that it was still alive.

The theoretical implications of this "Chamber of Life" are extremely interesting, because there is no valid reason why a surviving brain, for instance, should not retain its consciousness since it is being supplied with plenty of pure blood under sufficient pressure.

In some respects the "Chamber of Life" brings us nearer to the comprehension of the physical conditions necessary to maintain local life, but it cannot be said to help us to solve the age-long problem of the nature of life itself.

Rome.—The council of ministers confirms the neutrality of Italy.

Brussels, 7 p.m.—The German Ambassador hands the Belgian Foreign Minister a German ultimatum. Germany, it declares, persuaded that the French army would pass through Belgium, determines to prevent "an enemy attack." Germany foresees no hostile attitude on Belgium's part, and will respect its territorial integrity at the end of the war if Belgium maintains "friendly neutrality." If Belgium denies free passage for German troops, Germany will consider Belgium as an enemy.

King Albert of Belgium rejects the ultimatum. At the same time he appeals to King George for a diplomatic intervention.

London, Midday.—Sir Edward Grey learns of the rejection of the ultimatum.

In Parliament that afternoon, he exposes the facts of the Anglo-French military and naval convention, hitherto undisclosed, terming it a simple "entente" and not an "alliance." Then, suddenly, he reveals the terms of Germany's ruthless ultimatum, in violation of the guarantees of neutrality in force since 1839.

Sir Edward Grey demands of Berlin the withdrawal of the ultimatum to Belgium. Failing a satisfactory answer, the British ambassador was to demand his passports.

Berlin.—Bethmann-Hollweg describes the treaty of guarantee of Belgian neutrality "a simple scrap of paper."

H. K. GOVERNOR

HIGH STATESMANSHIP NEEDED

Shanghai, August 2.

The appointment to the new vacant Governorship of Hongkong of a statesman of pre-eminent qualifications, who would assume the duties of rapporteur to the British Government on events in the Pacific for due guidance of British policy is suggested in a leading article in the *North China Daily News* of to-day.

It is contended that his relations could be adjusted so as in nowise to diminish the authority of the Ambassadors in Nanking and Tokyo.

Hongkong has close contacts, uncertain in their definition, with China through the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Properly directed the Colony's policy could be a valuable ambassadorial inspiration, to both countries. It is impossible to ignore geographical facts which bring this island with its mainland appendages, into such intimate association with China, yet with a muddled sense of defeatism and self-sufficiency, Hongkong, under the direction of Whitehall, manages to perform, "that supreme act of myopic aloofness."

The administration of Hongkong calls for no special qualities which cannot be secured by the appointment of an officer under the Colonial Office.

A vigorous policy of co-operation between Hongkong and China is the urgent need, and it is essential that Hongkong's important interests, and the benefits which it can confer on the Far East, should be brought within the scope of active Sino-British friendship.

For that purpose Great Britain requires statesmanship on the spot, and the requirement may be best met by inducing a man of pre-eminent qualifications to assume extended responsibilities in association with the Governorship.—Router.

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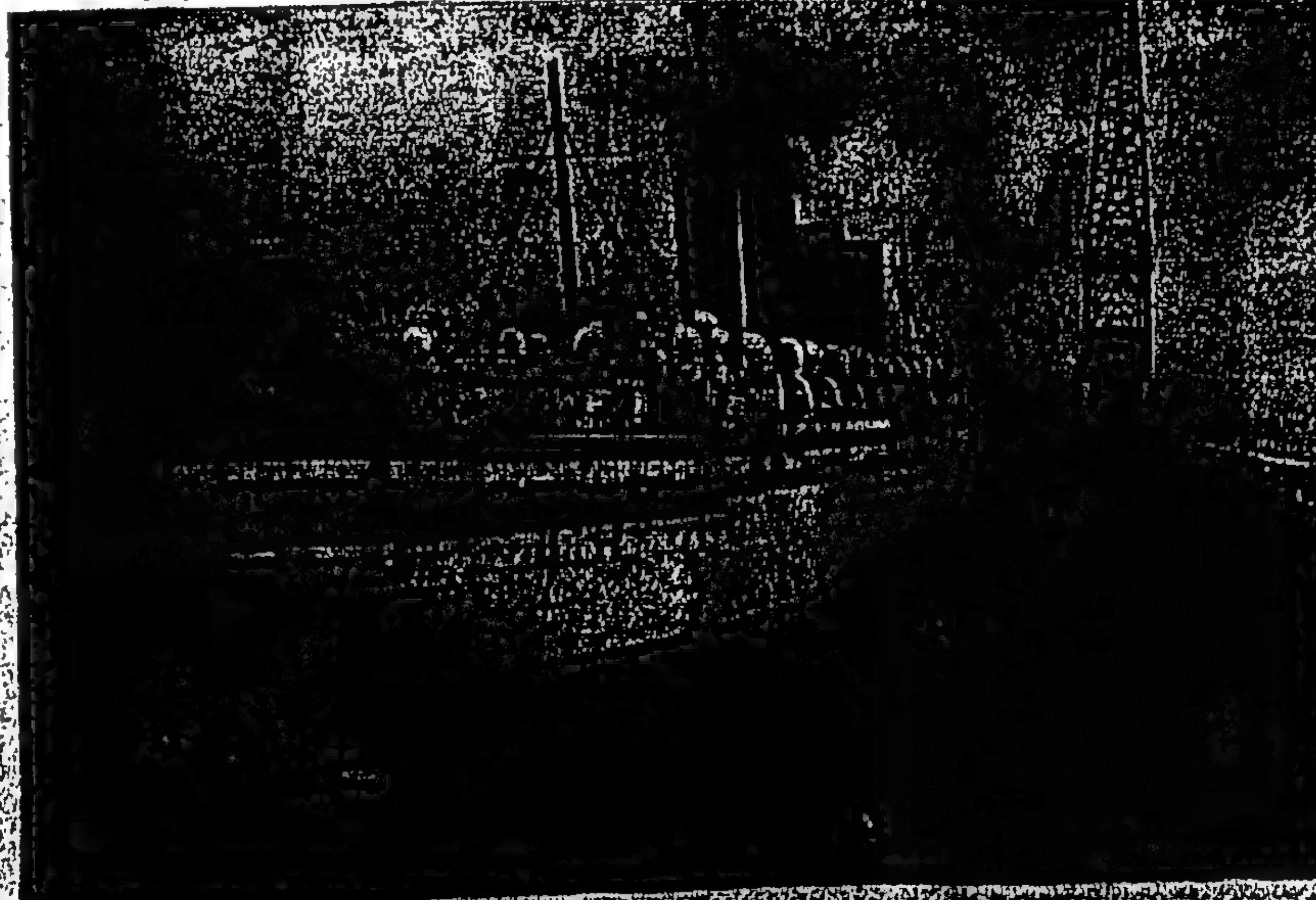
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JUST OPPOSITE the Dairy Farm's Soda Fountain

The MING YUEN STUDIO has removed to the 3rd Floor of No. 6 Queen's Road Central.



Catching young storks is a task requiring patience of the East Prussians who are sending the birds to other parts of Germany to breed a stock for all the country.



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50 cents for Every Additional Day
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If Not Prepaid a Booking Fee of 50 cents is Charged.

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FLOWER AND VEGETABLES
SEEDS for this coming sowing season are obtainable at The Clover Flower Shop, Gloucester Arcade.

FRESH LEGHORN EGGS! Regular supplies are now available at The Clover Flower Shop, Gloucester Arcade.

PREMISES TO LET.

PLATE WITH MODERN conveniences, three minutes from Ferry, Winglock building—Nathan Road, Hankow Road, Lock Road, Peking Road. Very moderate rental. Apply The Wing On Co., Ltd., Estate and Agency Department, Phone 20671/20676.

ROOMS TO LET

ROOMS TO LET.—Claremont Hotel begs to announce that they have a few rooms available at \$100 per month.

HOTELS

AIRLIE HOTEL, 23-25, Nathan Road, Kowloon, under British ownership and management. 2 minutes Star Ferry. Every modern convenience. Excellent cuisine. Special rates families. Telephone 57867.

SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

Banks.

H.K. Banks \$105.00 cum. div. n.
H.K. Banks, (Lon. Reg.), \$105 ex. div. b.
Chartered Bank, \$18 3/8 n.
Mercantile Bank, A. and B. \$31 1/4 n.
Mercantile Bank C., \$18 1/4 n.
East Asia Bank, \$76 1/4 n.

Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$208 n.
Union Ins., \$374 n.
China Underwriters, 10 cts. n.
China Fire, \$382 n.
H.K. Fire Ins., \$200 n.
Internat'l Asso., \$4 n.

Shipping.

Douglas, \$30 n.
H.K. Steamboats, \$4 n.
Indo-China, (Pref.), \$30 n.
Indo-China (Def.), \$12 n.
Shanghai (Boat), \$4 1/4 n.
Union Waterboats, \$11 1/4 n.

Mining.

Antamoks, 73 cts. b.
Balatoka, \$18 n.
Baguio Gold, 22 cts. b.
Benguet Consolidated, \$12.20 n.
Benguet Exp., 12 cts. n.
Benguet Goldfield, 10 cts. n.
Big Wedge, 8 cts. n.
Gold Creek, 30 cts. n.
Gold River 5 cts. n.
Ipo Mining, 90 cts. n.
Itogone, 36 cts. n.
Salacot, 12 cts. n.
Kallian, 13/- n.
Langkats (Single), \$14 n.
S'hai Explorations, \$4 1/4 n.
S'hai Loans, \$4 1/4 n.
Raub, \$7.60 n.
Venz: Goldfield \$2.30 n.

Docks etc.

H.K. Wharves (old), \$76 b.
H.K. Wharves (new), 74 1/2 n.
H.K. Docks, \$6 1/4 n.
Providents (old), 85 cts. n.
Providents (new), 20 cts. n.
Hongkwa (old), \$124 n.
New Engineering, \$4 n.
Shanghai Docks, \$78 n.
Cotton Mills.
Ewo Cottons, \$7 n.
S'hai Cottons (old), \$65 n.
S'hai Cottons (new), \$40 n.
Zong Sing, \$3 1/4 n.
Wing On Textiles, \$25 n.
Landa Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$3.80 n.
H.K. Land 4% debentures, \$100 n.
S'hai Lands, \$20 1/4 n.
Metropolitan Lands, \$10 n.
Humphreys, \$3.10 n.
H.K. Realities, \$4 n.
Chinese Estates, \$38 n.
China Realities, \$4 n.
China Debentures, \$123 n.
Public Utilities.
H.K. Tramway, \$12.50 n.
Peak Trams (old), \$7 1/4 n.
Peak Trams (new), \$5 1/4 n.
Star Ferries, \$76 b.
Taumati Ferries, (old), \$17.60 n.

China Lights, \$8.50 b. and as.
H.K. Electric, \$66 1/2 n.
Macao Electric, \$23 1/2 n.
Sandakan Lights, \$5 n.
Telephone (old), \$21 1/4 n.
Telephone (new), \$3.30 n.
China Bus, \$11 1/4 n.
Singapore Traction, 10 1/2 n.
Singapore Ferry, \$2 1/2 n.
Singapore Industrial, \$3.50 n.
Cable, \$10 1/4 n.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY

In accordance with Government Ordinance, the Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday, 5th August, 1935. (The first Monday in August).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

ON MONDAY, the 5th August, All Departments will be CLOSED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be open for dispensing prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
The Kowloon Dispensary will be open for business from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1935.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ended 30th June, 1935, will be payable on TUESDAY, 20th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, 3 Chater Road.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 8th August, to MONDAY, 19th August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
O. EAGER,
Secretary.
Hongkong 1st August, 1935.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of \$2.10 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1935, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

THE DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, 12th AUGUST 1935, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY 29th to SATURDAY 10th AUGUST (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1935.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Monday, August 5, the General Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and the Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. There will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence on Sundays and one delivery of registered correspondence at 8.30 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

INWARD MAILS

Amoy	.....	Tilawa	.....	August 2.
Straits and Europe via Nagasaki	.....	Kashima Maru	.....	August 2.
(Letters and Papers) London, 4th July	.....	Sochow	.....	August 2.
and Air Mail ex. Amsterdam	.....	Sulung	.....	August 4.
—London Service (Amsterdam, 24th July)	.....	Taiyuan	.....	August 4.
Shanghai and Swatow	.....	Swatow	.....	August 4.
Calcutta and Amoy	.....	Tande	.....	August 4.
Straits and Air Mail ex. Imperial Air	.....	Arabia Maru	.....	August 5.
ways Service (London 20th July)	.....	Soudan	.....	August 5.
Australia and Manila	.....	Calchas	.....	August 6.
Japan	.....	Potadam	.....	August 6.
Straits	.....		
Shanghai	.....		
Calcutta, Straits and Air Mail ex.	.....		
Amsterdam 27th July)	.....		
Java	.....	Telma	.....	August 6.
		Tjinegara	.....	August 6.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time
Samahul and Wuchow	Friday.	Chung On ... Fri., August 2, 4 p.m.
Manila		Emp of Canada ... Fri., Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Manila		Pres. Adams ... Fri., Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Letters for "Imperial Airways Ser."		Hakusan Maru ... Fri., Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Reg. ... Aug. 2, 4 p.m.		G.P.O. ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.		Letters ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Letters for "Bangkok-Australia Hakusan Maru"		Reg. ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Air Mail Service—due Amster.		18th August
Reg. ... Aug. 2, 4 p.m.		G.P.O. ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.		Letters ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Letters for "Singapore-Australia Hakusan Maru"		Reg. ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Air Mail Service—due Darwin,		18th August
Reg. ... Aug. 2, 4 p.m.		G.P.O. ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.
Letters ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.		Letters ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Straits, Sandakan, Ceylon, India, Hakusan Maru		... Fri., Aug. 2
Mauritius, East and South		
Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe		
(via Marseilles, 1st September)		
Reg. ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.		G. P. O. ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
Letters ... Aug. 2, 4.30 p.m.		Letters ... Aug. 2, 5 p.m.
		Saturday.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Nellore		... Sat., Aug. 3.
Zealand via Brisbane.		(Due Brisbane, 20th August).
Reg. ... Aug. 3, 8.45 a.m.		Letters ... Aug. 3, 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Pros.		Jefferson ... Sat., Aug. 3.
C. and S. America and Europe		Parcels ... Sat., Aug. 3, 9.45 a.m.
(via Victoria B.C., 20th August)		Letters ... Sat., Aug. 3, 10.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard		... Sat., Aug. 3, 2 p.m.
Haliphong		
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via		
Siberia		
Amoy		Kashima Maru ... Sat., August 3, 12.30 p.m.
Saigon		Sulung ... Sat., Aug. 3, 5 p.m.
Amoy		Haldis ... Sat., August 3, 5 p.m.
		Tilondari ... Sat., August 3, 5 p.m.
		Sunday.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa		Hozan Maru ... Sun., Aug. 4, 9 a.m.
Foochow		Szechuen ... Sun., Aug. 4, 9 a.m.
		Monday
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, Arabia Maru		... Mon., Aug. 5, 9 a.m.
East and South Africa		
Swatow and Bangkok		Kiangsu ... Mon., Aug. 5, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via		
Siberia		Soudan ... Mon., August 5, 10 a.m.
		Tuesday.
Manila, Ofakasser and Sourabaya		Tjisadano ... Tues., Aug. 6, 8.30 a.m.
Sulung		Tusa, August 6, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Hai Ning ... Tues., Aug. 6, 9.30 a.m.
Australia and New Zealand via Melbourne Maru		... Tues., Aug. 6.
(Due Brisbane, 21st August).		Parcels ... August 7, Noon
		Reg. ... Aug. 7, 12.45 p.m.
		Letters ... August 7, 1.30 p.m.

*Superficial correspondence only.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH FIFTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

JUNE—AUGUST, 1935.

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SECTION 1		(Section 3 cont'd)	
For the best Story-telling Picture		2nd	3rd
1st—16 mm. Cine Kodak Model K. f.3.5. lens, complete with carrying case.		Cash Prize	Cash Prize
(Donated by the Eastman Kodak Company)		\$40.00	\$20.00
Value ... \$204.00		(Two Consolation Prizes "Rolliflex" Books)	
SECTION 2		SECTION 4	
Bathing and Picnic Photographs		Views, including Architecture and Street Scenes	
1st—Rolliflex Photo-Automat Camera, complete with carrying case.		1st—Kodak Pupille, Leica f.3.5 lens and Reflex Mirror Attachment.	
(Donated by Franke & Heidecke in conjunction with Messrs. Melchers & Co.)		(Donated by Eastman Kodak Company)	
Value ... \$75.00		Value ... \$160.00	
3rd	4th	2nd—Cash Prize	
Cash Prize	Cash Prize		
\$40.00	\$10.00	3rd—Agfa Speedex Record Camera f.7.7 lens.	
(Two Consolation Prizes "Rolliflex" Books)		(Donated by "Agfa" China Co.)	
Value ... \$25.00		(Two Consolation Prizes "Rolliflex" Books)	
SECTION 3		SECTION 5	
Chinese Studies—Figures and Faces		Studies in Still Life	
1st—Agfa Speedex Compur Camera, with Optical Direct-Vision Finder and Solinar f.4.5.		1st—Zeiss Ikon Ikonta Camera f.4.5. lens, Kompur Shutter.	
(Donated by "Agfa" China Co.)		(Donated by Carl Zeiss & Co.)	
Value ... \$80.00		Value ... \$60.00	
2nd	3rd	2nd—Agfa Speedex Camera.	
Cash Prize	Cash Prize	(Donated by "Agfa" China Co.)	
\$40.00	\$20.00	Value ... \$50.00	
(Two Consolation Prizes "Rolliflex" Books)		3rd—Cash Prize	
Value ... \$20.00		(Two Consolation Prizes "Rolliflex" Books)	
SECTION 6		SECTION 7	
Snapshots taken by Children under the Age of 14 years		Snapshots taken by Children under the Age of 14 years	
1st Cash Prize \$20.00		1st Cash Prize \$20.00	
4 Consolation Prizes "Boy Scout Kodaks"		4 Consolation Prizes "Boy Scout Kodaks"	
(Venz Pocket Folding Camera complete with carrying case.)		(Venz Pocket Folding Camera complete with carrying case.)	
Value \$12.00 each		Value \$12.00 each	

RULES:

- The following Rules will govern the Competition.
- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- Pictures submitted in Sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- The Prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each section. Each entry must be accompanied by the form below.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- Photographs which have been already entered in local competitions are ineligible.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at this Office within seven days.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery, loss or damage.
- Photographs must not be less than Post-card size (excepting in the Children's Section) and the entry form should be lightly pinned on the back.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Entries in the Children's Section must bear the name, age and address on the entry form accompanied by a parent.
- Members of the Staff of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.

READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

USE THIS FORM	ENTRY FORM
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
TITLE	TITLE
DATE	DATE
SECTION	SECTION
ENTRY	ENTRY
ON THE BACK	ON THE BACK
OF EACH ENTRY	OF EACH ENTRY

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Morning Coffee and Afternoon Teas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MARKET DOWNWARD YESTERDAY

New York, Aug. 1. The following reports on the New York Stock market have been received through Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz:

The Wall Street Journal report on yesterday's market: Stocks to-day were downward on general profit-taking. Utilities slumped on the Senate decision rejecting the "death sentence" clause in the Utilities Bill demanded by President Roosevelt. Ralls, steels, motors and farm equipments eased. Bonds were upward, led by rails. Stocks on the Curb Exchange were irregular.

S. C. & F. New York office cables: The market to-day was easier on scattered profit-taking, with the undertone irregular. Northern American earned \$1.11 per share for the year ending June 30 as against \$1.06 for the previous year. The June quarter profit of the Radio Corporation was 31 cents per share (pretax) as against 13 cents for the same quarter of last year. Fox Films showed a profit for the June quarter of \$735,074 as against a profit of \$393,865 for the same quarter of 1934. Electric Power lost \$534,867 for the June quarter as against a loss of \$604,886 for the same period last year. Brokers' Loans during the past week totalled \$860,000,000 compared with \$880,000,000 during the previous week.

New York and Chicago commodity reports received through Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz:

Cotton: Following on favourable crop reports, the average leading private estimates to-day indicate a crop of 11,432,000 bales.

Wheat: The J. E. Bennett and Company estimate of the wheat crop is believed to be about average. There has been heavy profit-taking and we think that we would purchase on good declines only until the tendency for a quick turn-over has subsided.

Corn: Favourable rains are maintaining the crop outlook.

Rubber: The rubber market is steady. Buying by one of the large dealers was a feature to-day and the market acts well.

Hides: It is reported that manufacturers are well stocked for the present and the leather trade is quiet.

Sugar: The market is unchanged in all its branches.

REUTER QUOTATIONS

Dow-Jones Averages:	July 31	Aug. 1
30 Industrials	126.23	125.85
20 Rails	35.25	35.04
20 Utilities	23.86	23.76
40 Bonds	96.06	96.88
11 Commodity Index	55.41	54.02

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LATEST SHARE QUOTATIONS

The following quotations on the London Stock Exchange have been received by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz in conjunction with Reuters, July 31, Aug. 1.

British Government Securities			
War Loan 3 1/2%	£100 1/2	£100 1/2	
redm. after 1952	£100 1/2	£100 1/2	
Chinese Bonds			
4 1/2% Bonds 1898 (Eng. Iss.)	£102 1/2	£102	
4 1/2% Loan 1908	£ 98	£ 98	
5% Loan 1912	£ 76	£ 74	
5% Reorg. Loan 1913 (Ldn. Iss.)	£ 88 1/2	£ 86	
5% Bonds 1925-47	£ 50	£ 50	
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	£ 60	£ 66	
5% Tient-Pukow Rly.	£ 25	£ 24	
5% Tient-Pukow Railway (Supl. Loan)	£ 21	£ 21	
5% Honan Rly.	£ 25	£ 24	
5% Hukwang Rly. 1911	£ 38	£ 37	
5% Lung Tsing U. Rly. 1918	£ 13	£ 10	

Foreign Bonds and Banks			
German 7 1/2% Int. Loan 1924	£ 82 1/2	£ 82 1/2	
Japan 5% Sterling Loan 1907	£ 83	£ 83	
Japan 6% Sterling Loan 1924	£ 93	£ 93	
H.K. & S'hai Bk. (Ldn. Regd.)	£105	£105	
Chartd. Bk. of L.A. & C.	£ 13 1/2	£ 13 1/2	
Commercial and Industrial			
Allied Iron Founders	43/6	43/3	
Associated Elec. Industries	36/8	36/8	
Austin Motors ord.	54/9	55/-	
Boots 5/- sh.	40/3	40/3	
British-American Tobacco (bearer)	121/3	123 1/4	
Canadian Colanese	92/6	92/6	
Chinese Eng. and Min. (bearer)	13/-	13/-	
Courtaulds	55/9	56 1/4	
Distillers	53/-	53/-	
Dunlop Rubber	43/0	43 10/16	
Electric Musical Industries	27/-	27/-	
General Electric (England)	58/3	58/6	
Hawker Aircraft	28/9	27/0	
Impl. Chem. Ind.	84/9	84/0	
O.K. Bazaars	23/3	23/0	
Impl. Tobacco	143/0	146/-	
Rolls Royce	£1	153/0	
Shai Elec. Constr.	47/-	47/6	
Tate & Lyle	86/-	86/6	
Turner & Newall	58/3	58/3	
United Steel			
Vickers ord.	33 7/8	34/-	
Watney, Combe & Field def. ord.	15/-	15/-	
Woolworths	77/3	76/-	
	110/3	111/-	
Miscellaneous			
Anglo-Dutch	21/9	22/3	
Gula Kalumpong	22/-	22/-	
Rubber	2/-	2/-	
Pekin Synd. ord.	1/6	1/6	
Rubber Trusts	30/6	30/6	
Mines			
Burma Corp. Rs.	9 7/8	10/-	
Commonwealth Mining	12/-	12 1/4	
Randfontein Estates	53/0	54/-	
S. P. A. R. W. & S. T. Mining	0/3	0/3	
Spring Mines	41/10	42/0	
Sub-Nigel	255/-	255/-	
Rhokana Corp.	99/3	98/3	
Oils			
Anglo-Persian	51/3	53 1/4	
Burma Oil	80/-	80 7/8	
Shell Trans and Trad. (bearer)	74 1/4	74 1/4	
Marsden Investment, Ltd.	80/-	81/3	

The weekly Christian Fellowship meeting will be held at the Helms May Institute to-day, when the Rev. Mr. Hedley P. Bunton will deliver an address on "Prayer." The Rev. Mr. Bunton will be the speaker at each of the meetings during August.

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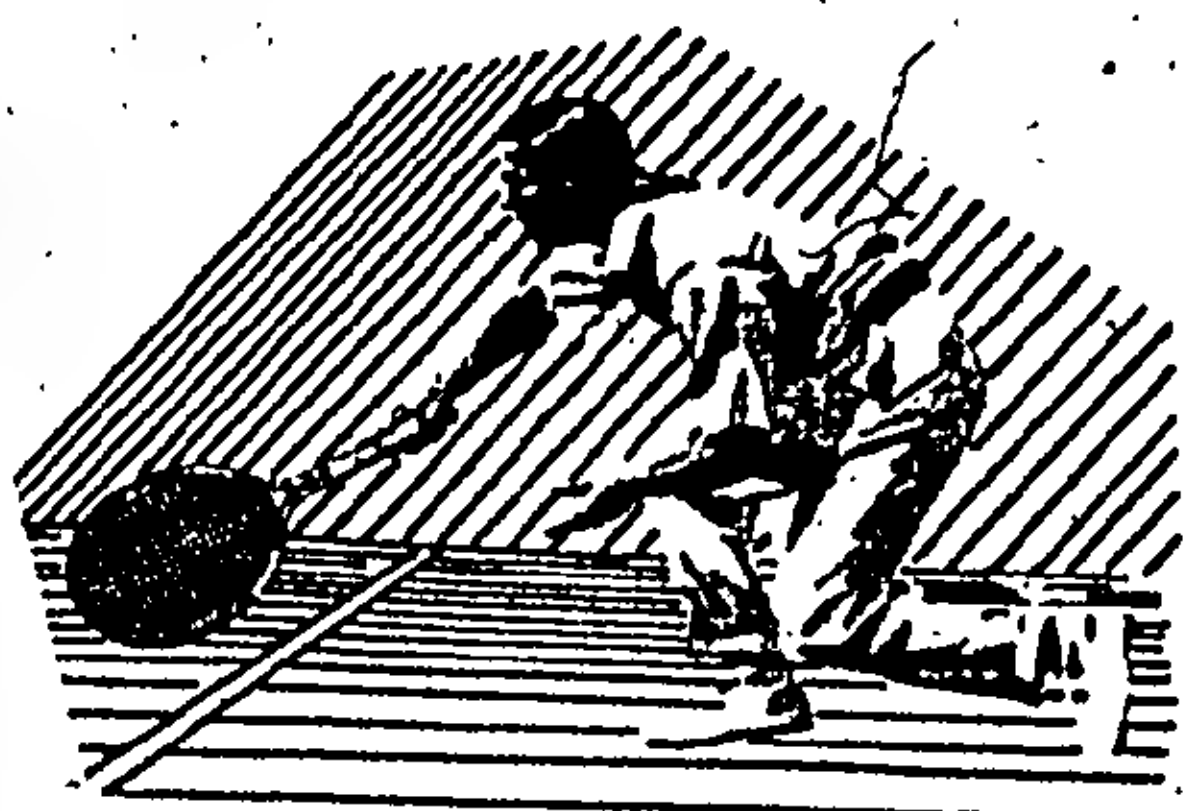
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FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1935.

THE INOCULATION
QUESTION

We revert to the question of inoculation of dogs because there appears to be a diversity of view on the point whether the cost of such inoculation, if made compulsory, should be borne by the Government or by individual dog-owners. The point is subsidiary to the main issue, which is that every possible precaution should be taken to protect the public from the danger of possibly rabid dogs. From the standpoint that every dog is a potential source of danger, there is much to be said for the argument that the owner should meet the cost of a measure necessitated by the mere fact that he owns a dog. There is also the further point that the inoculation fee, applied individually, would not amount to a hardship, whereas for the Government to assume the whole burden would mean a considerable, though not burdensome, outlay of public funds. As we say, however, the major question is whether inoculation should be made compulsory. Apparently, the Government's veterinary advisers do not consider that inoculation would produce maximum results. The contention, it seems, is that inasmuch as dogs from across the border and dogs aboard junks and sampans would most likely escape inoculation, no really effective results would accrue from the compulsory system. But surely it must be conceded that even if complete coverage is not possible, it would be something to the good to lessen the measure of danger. In other words, an additional precaution applied to forty or fifty per cent. of the Colony's dogs would be infinitely better than no additional safeguard. Moreover, the chief everyday danger to the public arises from dogs which are kept in the urban areas, in the centre of populated regions; and it should be relatively easy to insist on inoculation in respect of these animals. The fact of the matter, of course, is that there are far too many unnecessary dogs in the Colony. Compulsory inoculation at the owners' expense might conceivably reduce the number, especially where an owner has several pets. Something might also be done in the same direction by limiting the number of dogs which people in urban areas should own, or, if this is not thought desirable, there might be a graduated scale of licences, increasing with the number of animals owned. On the broad general question, there can be no two opinions that compulsory inoculation would possess a distinct value in reducing the extent of danger to the public. And the rule should be supplementary to the existing restrictions, at any rate until such time as the Colony is freed from a considerable period of the rabies scourge.

NOTES OF THE DAY

THE AIR FEVER.

A very bad attack of air fever has fallen upon Turkey. She is making haste to acquire what is called an adequate air force, and, unfortunately, the measure of adequacy is constantly changing on the upward scale. What Turkey may deem a sufficient force to-day she may deem wholly insufficient before the year is gone. At all events Turkey is going "all out" for air power. The minds of the people are being inflamed by a Government appeal for subscriptions. Organisations have been formed in every town and village to gather in the money. The newspapers are sounding the big drum, and even the services of the priesthood are being enlisted in the good cause. All the members of the Civil Service have pledged themselves to give a substantial portion of their pay, wealthy business men have given large sums, and the devotion of subscribers is marked by badges worn on the coat lapel, somewhat after the manner of flag days. It looks as if the five million pounds required will soon be obtained. One result of the coming of air power is that a nation which formerly was of little account in the councils of the world may suddenly, and at comparatively little cost, acquire a status which came at very slow pace and at great sacrifice in the days when naval and military strength counted for all. Now the balance can be upset in a few years, and the peace of the world threatened from quarters formerly unthought of.

READER TAKES A HAND

Russia has begun a fascinating experiment in authorship. Soviet writers have started to read selections from their books to audiences of young people who criticize and suggest improvements. High hopes are entertained of this experiment. It is the reduction to a system of a method that has often proved useful when sporadically employed in the past. Alert authors have frequently taken hints from their readers, though Jane Austen once declined a suggestion made by no less distinguished an admirer than the Prince Regent to the effect that she should write a romantic costume novel. Trollope, publishing his stories in monthly parts, overheard an unknown lady in a public place say that she was tired of his famous character, Mrs. Proudie. "Madam," said Trollope, "she shall disappear in the next issue." And, sure enough, she did. The choice of children as critics is wise, if rather bold. Children have excellent taste, which they tend to express quite pungently. On being asked which of the "Alice" books she preferred, did not a small girl, after deep thought, make the sufficient reply, "The 'Wonderland' is less dull than the other"? Yet they can discern merit in unexpected places. They rescued from the rubbish heap of political controversy the bright shining gem of "Gulliver's Travels." Assuredly they are good, if severe, critics.

MONEY SAVED

One of the wonders of these times is the fact that, though depression is universal and most people complain of being hard-up, the saving practice in Britain has never been so active or so widespread. And that is to be noted particularly among persons of modest means. The "Big Three" in thrift are the Post Office Savings Bank, the National Savings Association, and the Trustee Savings Banks. The most remarkable of these is the National Savings movement. It began during the War to enable small investors to help in financing the war, and savings certificates now amount to more than 396 million sterling, with accrued interest of 98 millions. Thirty-five years ago the Trustee Savings Banks had funds of 62 millions; now these exceed 226 millions. Deposits in the Post Office are about 364 millions, and Stock held through the Post Office Savings Bank is 185 millions. When to these many hundreds of millions is added the enormous amount invested in the purchase of dwelling-houses a faint idea of the expansion of the saving habit in the last thirty years may be formed. And that, as everybody knows but sometimes forgets, makes for national stability. There is nothing like having a substantial stake in the country to keep awake a man's interests in the doings of politicians.

EARNEST OF GOOD FAITH

The words "interest" and "interests" have quite different meanings as they are being used with reference to the Abyssinian situation. Thus the Italian press—which is to say, Mussolini's press—has contained frequent assertions that British "interest" in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute arises from the existence of British "interests" in Africa, says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

But now that Mr. Anthony Eden has disclosed Britain's offer of a strip of her Somaliland territory to Ethiopia, the rest of the world, if

(Continued on Page 4.)

HIGH BROWS' LIVES
ARE EMPTIER

BY GILBERT FRANKAU

Mr. Frankau replies in this amusing article to a contribution, "I Am A Highbrow," in the *London News Chronicle* by Aldous Huxley, the well-known novelist. I am overtempted to quote against Mr. Huxley: I do not look for holy saints to guide me on my way. Or male and female devils to lead my feet astray. If these are added, I rejoice—if not, I shall not mind. So long as I have leave and choice to meet my fellow-kind. For as we come and as we go (and dead-ly soon go we!) The People, Lord, Thy people are good enough for me. But that is Kipling, whom the eight of gallant men on gallant horses pelting over high timber at the risk of their necks in pursuit of a fox fills neither with cold disgust nor hot indignation! Besides, Kipling ends his poem. Deliver me from every pride—the Middle, High and Low—That bears me from a brother's side, whatever pride he shows.

So I prefer to sympathise with Mr. Huxley and his brother highbrows. Because, really, they, do miss such a lot of fun.

I cannot agree with my fellow-novelist, you see, that the life of the highbrow is relatively fuller than the life of the lowbrow. I believe it to be emptier.

And when he says that his "content" (contentment) is intrinsically richer and more significant than mine, the very use of that word "significant" (hallmark of all highbrows) gives me a slight pain.

For to me every manifestation of life is equally significant—whether it be a manly sport or those "private symbols" which our modern poets use to shield their private emotions from the contaminating crowd.

I cannot understand why Aldous Huxley should believe himself a better man than I am—or even than Gunga Din—because he finds the sex appeal of a Harrison Fisher girl less thrilling than that of a seventeenth-century Mae West as depicted by Rubens. Neither does it seem to me a proof of virtue that his book entertains him more than my bridge.

While his statement that human beings spend at least half their leisure in disputing about tastes does not smack, to my essentially lowbrow mind, of the truth.

Highbrows may delight in such discussions. But for us, presumably lower organisms, the scant hours to leisure are too precious to waste in idle talk.

We are the sons of Martha, and most of our day is spent in toil. Released from toil, we demand our simple enjoyments, claiming nothing for those enjoyments except that they help to relax either mind or body.

For we lowbrows are still humble folk.

Mr. Huxley is wrong—and possibly—just a little too self-conscious—when he imagines us snarling at him for his enjoyment of Beethoven or Dostoevsky. We are quite content for him to have his symphonies and his Russian novels if only he will leave us

alone with our jazz and our detective stories.

But the trouble is that he won't; and that he simply cannot get it into his great brain that our interests are just as wide as, and possibly even wider than, his own.

He claims the larger experience; and that we live in a world where events are "isolated and unconnected." He maintains that his knowledge can fuse "isolated happenings into what is at least a partly comprehensible whole."

I suggest the Apostle's, "Much learning doth make thee mad."

We lowbrows do not believe overmuch in learning—except it be the study of our own particular trade. We hold that life is a simple affair of work and play, and that in almost every difficulty conscience and common sense are the truest guides.

And although we share Mr. Huxley's respect for true science, which deals with material phenomena, we hold, with the dead satirist, that all Art is apt to be useless—unless the artist can convey the complexity of his own experience in simple words, in simple sounds, in simple brush-strokes, to us.

In this attitude towards Art, it seems to my small brain, has germinated the one and only quarrel between the highbrow and the lowbrow. The lowbrow says, in effect, "Be clear"; the highbrow, "It is clear. If only you weren't such a moron."

Which is more *ju-jus*. Which is mere snobbery. Yet also worthy of a lowbrow's sympathy. Because most of us practise our *ju-jus*. Most of us are given to a little harmless snobbery when we play our own particular trade.

There was never a good workman without a slight superiority complex. The motor-mechanic who tunes your engine is just as keen to make his craft a mystery as the surgeon who operates on your body or the barrister who conducts your case.

So why shouldn't the author of such fine books as "Point Counter Point" and "Brave New World" indulge his superiority complex? Why shouldn't he bear 'mid snow and ice his banner with that strange device, "Significant"?

I, a humble lowbrow, admire him all the more for it—even if I do hold that he might be a better artist if he could sympathise with the roaring crowd at a Cup Final.

But perhaps he does. Perhaps, secretly, he even envies the tired business man wrestling with his cross-word puzzle.

For all heights are lonely. And surely, even Mr. Huxley must yearn, every now and again amidst his snow and ice, for the warm companionship of kindly, ordinary, everyday men and women?

The kind who pick his straw-borries for him—and might even read poetry if only a true poet would write to them in simple language of the simple things they know and love!

The Very Idea!

BE KIND TO AUTHORS

Animals Are Not the Only Ones Who Want Loving

FIVE minutes' conversation with a writer will convince anyone who has ambitions become one that it would be far better to go and put his or her head in a bag and leap from a great height.

We are sure that if there was a prize offered at the Hongkong Club, for a grand champion bore, it would be a writer or author who would have the proud distinction of getting the pretty medal.

Of course there is a reason for this. To find out the reason, all you have to do is to write. Write like we do.

You start off with a vague idea and no plot. You plant the hero in the middle of the Sahara desert and then discover that you don't know a turn thing about deserts, and you have to shift him to some place you're more familiar with—by plane, because you don't know anything about boats.

By the time this is done, about eight new characters have butted into the story, and you keep forgetting their names and which is the wastrel son of the old Earl and what the devil happened to the retired Colonel. You distinctly remember him stepping into the hotel lift for no particular reason, but you can't leave the man shut up in the lift for three chapters.

Then you discover that you have invented a porter with a limp and you rather like him. This renders the hero entirely superfluous, and you lose interest in about twenty-five other people who are cluttering the place up.

You have one of those brain-waves which come only to true genius and decide to burn the hotel down with heavy loss of life.

By the time you've finished with the thrilling part about the firemen dashing in and out of the blazing building and squirting people and swooping up and down ladders you find that, in the furious heat of composition, you have accidentally killed the porter who was saving the proprietor's little child when the wall fell on him.

This is where you get up and walk up and down the room for a quarter of an hour. Then you kick the desk over and go out and have eight brandies.

Never get married to an author. He's liable to get up in the middle of the night full of bright ideas and firm resolves. He dashes off a few thousand words with the greatest of ease, and then tears them up and behaves like a bear for the rest of the day.

It is after the author gets his stuff published that people start diving for cover when he appears. The author, however enjoys himself. Having got someone in a corner where he can't escape he is set for the day.

He will talk about there being no scope for intellectual people in this Colony, about the rotten cover the publisher put on his book, how they mis-spelt a word in chapter nine, how people refuse to display about three million of his books in the main window, how they're not pushing their sales in Abyssinia.

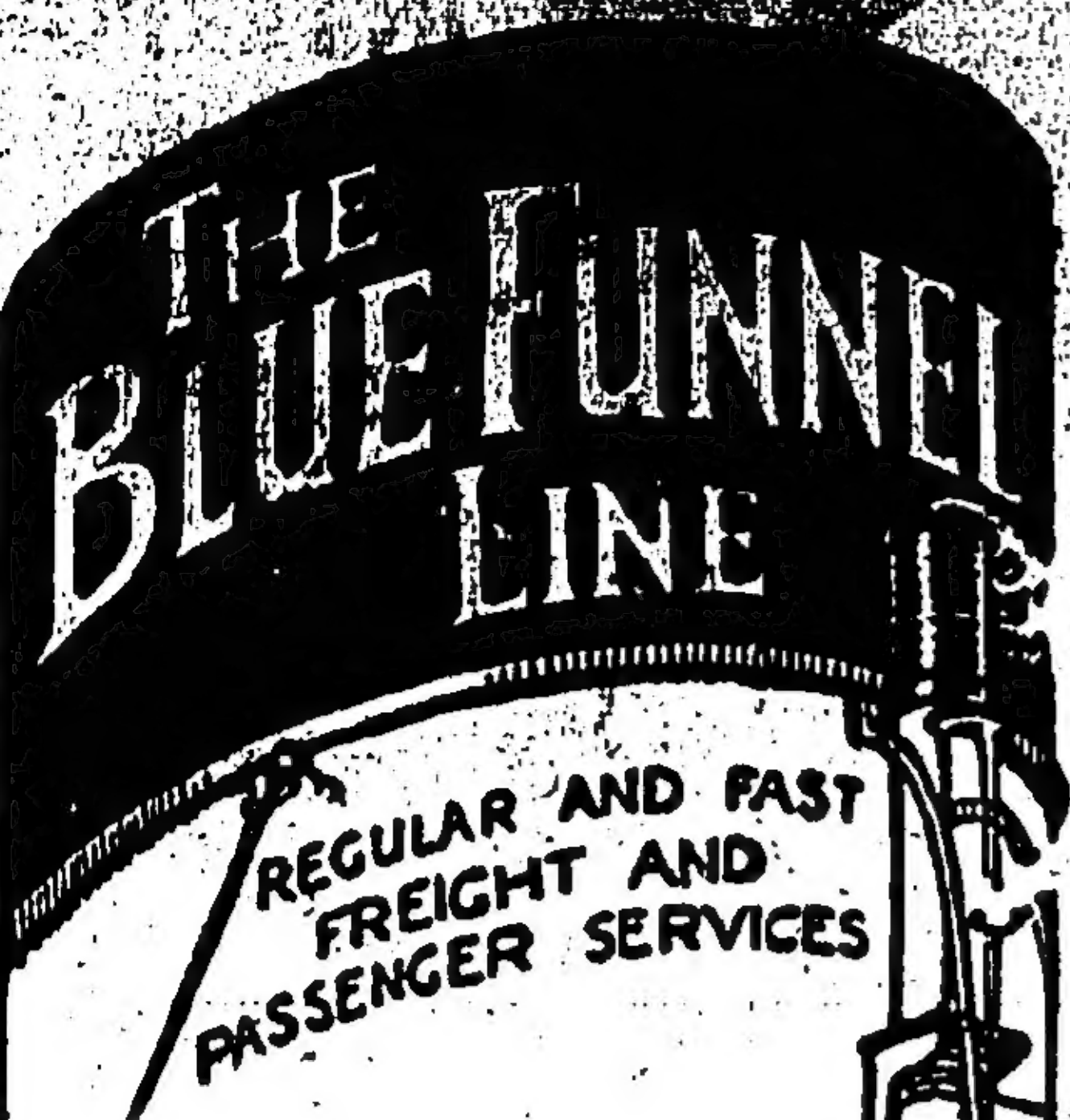
What's more, he'll start talking about his next book, and if you don't tell him to the ground in time, he'll read a bit of it to you. If he goes to the length of asking your opinion of it, you've got him.

Just say "Rotten. Why don't you look for a job?"

He will never speak to you again, being too busy going about telling people what a low bound you are.



"Come on, Joe, I can't rest here. I always get inspired when I see a statue of a great man."



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CALORAS sails 7 Aug. for Ouessant, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull
AGAMEMNON sails 14 Aug. for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

LAOMEDON sails 23 Aug. for Havre, Liverpool & Bromborough

NEW YORK SERVICE

GLAUCUS sails 4 Sept. for Boston, N.Y., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal via Manila, Straits & Rues

PACIFIC SERVICE (via Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama)

TENDAREUS sails 22 Aug. for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE

GLAUCUS Due 9 Aug. From New York via Manila
DIOMED Due 12 Aug. From U. K. via Straits
PATROCLOS Due 16 Aug. From U. K. via Straits

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SERIAL STORY

Summer Sweethearts

By Mabel McElvett © 1935, NEA Service, Inc.

CHAPTER XXXVII

Sally was trying on her wedding dress. The soft afternoon air lifted the heavy net curtains. There were brown leaves blowing against the windows.

"Oh—oh—" said Annabel. "Mat-this, coming in from a late breakfast, her negligee wrapped tightly around her. 'I've heard it's bad luck to try it all on together, Sally. Don't you think?'"

"Nonsense," cried Sally, turning on one heel and pirouetting with a satisfied backward glance at the image reflected in the long mirror set in the bathroom door. "How could it be bad luck now, with the wedding to-morrow and the rehearsal to-night? By the way, has he gone to the golf club? Because I want to have an early dinner. We're going over to the church at 9 o'clock. Daddy is being so silly about it all. He still wants us to keep it a secret, although his damned old election was yesterday and he got in, as usual."

Annabel, mystified at this involvement, promptly said and Sally had to explain, with some impatience.

"He didn't want anyone to know about the wedding beforehand, so the local storekeeper wouldn't get down on him. You see, I bought all my things in the city—naturally. And so the invitations all go out by hand this morning."

"I see," said Annabel who didn't at all and thought the whole thing sounded "crazy if you ask me. She was to confide this information later to her stalwart Joseph, who would agree half-heartedly."

Annabel was a big, rosy girl of 24 with blond hair which she coiled neatly at the nape of her rather short neck. She had bright, small eyes and a hearty laugh. Sally hated her rather cordially and loathed the idea of having her cousin as a bridesmaid. Of course Annabel would be a foil for her own petite brunet looks. That was one consolation.

"It's a very nice dress," said Annabel presently of the silver and white dress with its demure cut neck and flowing sleeves. "But don't you think it's just a bit tight?"

Sally, who insisted on having all her frocks fitted as that the "fit-and-pressed-into-it" look would be definitely stressed, frowned.

"Not at all," she said. Annabel, yawning and accepting the hint, trailed her negligee out of the door and said she guessed she'd go and do her nails. Privately she thought that in her blue mouline de soie (how old fashioned that sounded!) she would far outshine the bride.

Sally lingered, hating to take off the frock. She had designed it herself. She was intoxicated with her own appearance. A pity she couldn't call up some of the photographers of the big city papers, so that they could print her picture in the rotogravure sections later. She might take a chance and call them just before dinner. Her father surely couldn't expect to keep her a secret for long like this wedding—after all, for all she was just being stuffy about it!

She tried a number of expressions in the glass. Perhaps demureness would be best of all. She smiled at

herself, drawing her red lips carefully back from her teeth as movie stars did. The effect, she thought, was enchanting. She would smile that way for her photographs. If she hadn't been marrying Michael (Lord God, though he said it was nonsense and didn't like the notion) she might have gone into pictures. Someone had said once she was the Sylvia Sydney type. Or was it Janet Gaynor?

She called to Frieda, the housemaid, to help her out of the wedding dress. And had Frieda telephoned to Isabel at the beauty shop to come and do her hair at four? Well, that was all right then.

The plump German girl giggled over the fastenings. Ja, it was a pretty dress all right. Ja, Miss Sally looked good in it!

Sally frowned over the clumsy fingers, fumbling at the snappers and hooks. When she was Lady Carden she would have a French maid to go in and out with plica of frilled underthings, to answer the telephone, to say, "Yes, Madame," and, "No, Madame," with just the proper note of adoration.

Sally hadn't the faintest notion what Michael's inheritance amounted to but she thought of it always "in the neighbourhood of a million." She couldn't possibly have told where she got the idea. But Sally was purposeful in some matters. Where other things were concerned, such as the important things as the cut of a frock or the turn of a coquettish little brim, she was exceedingly definite. She knew what she wanted.

Everything seemed to go wrong this morning. She was putting on a brand new pair of silk stockings, sheer ones with the finest and most delicate of clocks—when she started a great run in one of them. Then she broke a fingernail and, just before the most maddening happening in all the world. Tears of rage stood in her eyes at the sight.

The caterers from 57th street called to say they couldn't get the little cakes she ordered. They were making different ones now. Just as good. But Sally had wanted the ones with the roses on them. She was furious.

Then when she picked up an afternoon newspaper she saw that rain was prophesied for the morning. She flung the sheet from her in disgust. Rain for her beautiful wedding dress and those stately exquisite white and silver silencers! She just wouldn't have it, that was all. Isabel, coming in with her kit of tools, found her in a vile humour. Isabel knew that something important and exciting was afoot but she hadn't yet heard the news of the impending marriage.

"Big party on to-night!" Isabel rejoiced in a treasury of village gossip and couldn't quite understand being kept in the dark.

"Yes—never mind."

Isabel felt quite huffy. Who did Miss Sally Moon think she was, anyhow? Getting the big head, was she? Isabel strongly disapproved. Everybody had done a lot of talking about Sally's engagement to Michael. Isabel, polishing and snipping, applied dye with the tips of rubber gloved fingers, soiling and rinsing and setting ridged waves, had

heard all of it. She had even "stood up" for Sally because she was a customer and you ought to be loyal to your own customers.

Isabel set her lips tightly and packed up her kit and went away, silent and disapproving. She had never liked Miss Sally Moon anyway, she reminded herself. Catch Isabel "putting herself out" for Sally Moon again!

Maida came and went with packages and messages in the big, ugly house on the wide street. Some of the people who knew the Moons rather well called up when their invitations were delivered. They exclaimed that Sally had stolen a march on them—wasn't she a little rascal—things like that. Sally began to feel better about it all. The spot on her chin that had bothered her in the morning yielded to the frequent applications of an astringent; her hair looked well. She went down to dinner in good humour.

Michael was there. Silent as he was always these days, but beautifully polite and gentle. Annabel was impressed by him and said so.

They were to go over to the church in an hour. Sally drank a good deal of the white wine—she loved it—and her laughter grew louder and rarer as the meal progressed. Michael looked at her once or twice in a vaguely puzzled way and Annabel, who put her hand over her glass whenever Frieda came around, was openly friend-eyed.

Sally didn't care. Annabel was a terrible waste of time. She wouldn't dare to criticize her after this. Marriage gave you a certain standing. You could do as you pleased once you had the title "Mrs." before your name.

That was one of the reasons she had persisted about Michael, even before he had come into his inheritance.

"Come on, everybody," she called rather shrilly. "Get to get this rehearsal business over."

They all piled into her car and she drove somewhat recklessly the half dozen blocks to the little redbrick church on the wide street. Dr. Willette, the minister had arranged to have the side gate left open for them, and they trooped in without attracting too much attention, although one or two idlers stopped to gaze after them. Sally was very gay. She felt exhilarated.

The plain, dark little church with the wooden benches and dark pulpit rather dashed her spirits, but only for an instant. Mr. Moon appeared from nowhere and Annabel, as proxy, went up to the altar on his arm. Sally didn't like this. Tradition or no tradition, it seemed plain silly to have her fat cousin meeting Michael and Joseph at the vestry, quite as though she were the star of this particular occasion.

Annabel, blushing and bridling at her Joseph, murmured coyly: "I, Sally take thee . . ."

"She's not supposed to say that," said Sally quite angrily. But no one paid any attention to her. They were all staring at Michael who had gone dead white and looked as if he were about to faint.

Before anyone spoke he glanced wildly around and rushed out of the church.

"Stop him," cried Sally wildly. "Oh, stop him!"

(To Be Continued).

CINEMA NEWS

NOTES FROM THE THEATRES

"We Live Again" brings Anna Sten and Fredric March to the screen of the King's Theatre to-day, in a provocative picture version of Tolstoy's prophetic novel, "Resurrection."

Directed by Samuel Goldwyn and produced by Rouben Mamoulian as a brilliant addition to his chain of distinguished films that includes Grete Garbo in "Queen Christina," Marlene Dietrich in "Song of Songs" and Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette MacDonald in "Love Me To-night."

"We Live Again" has nothing in common with the "Nana" that introduced Anna Sten to the World of American films last year. As Zola's heroine in the story of gas-lit Paris in 1870, the blonde young actress from Soviet Russia had to play a part with which she had no native or temperamental sympathy. On the other hand, Miss Sten's new picture draws on everything that she loves as a matter of temperament. "We Live Again" is an actress doing well the thing she loves best. Miss Sten's new picture has an equal distinction in presenting Fredric March as one of the most interesting of three roles that will be seen almost simultaneously. He is the Prince Dmitri in "We Live Again."

He had the name part in "The Affairs of Collins" with Constance Bennett, and beside his fellow Academy prize winners Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton, he appeared in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" as the poet Browning. Jane Baxter makes her American film debut in "We Live Again." She has been considered one of the most promising of the younger English film actresses. Others in the English film background of the picture through United Artists.

"I Lived With You"

No more human group of persons has been seen on the screen than the simple Wells family in "I Lived With You" now playing at the Queen's Theatre. This film is completely

disintegrated by the advent of a Russian prince whose standards of life and morals cut so vividly across the common idea of "decency" and clean living that the whole tenor of their existence becomes strained and warped before the only sane member of the family opens the door with which he has infested them all. The story's human interest finds expression in a series of highly emotional scenes, sincerely handled. The cast of "I Lived With You" includes Ivor Novello, Ursula Jeans, Minnie Rayner, Ida Lupino and Elliot Mackham.

"Under Pressure"

Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen are reunited as co-stars in the new Fox Film production, "Under Pressure," which begins an engagement at the Star Theatre to-day. Preview audiences have voted this unique picture the most colourful, the most thrilling and the most human of the notable Lowe-McLaglen series, according to advance reports, and wide interest has been displayed in its release.

"Under Pressure" is said, sincerely, to be an outstanding screen tale with a type of story, set, background, never before attempted by Hollywood. This background is furnished by the tunnelling operations beneath a New York river—and the two stars are seen as "sand hogs," battling perilously against the blast waters which surround them. One of the most extraordinary settings ever seen on the screen was used for this picture—an exact replica of a modern under-river "bore"—many hundreds of feet long. In addition to the two stars of the picture, an unusually well-balanced cast includes Florence Rice, Marjorie Rambeau, Charles Bickford, Siegfried Rumann, George Regas, Roger Imhof, George Walsh, Warner Richmond, Olin Howland and James Donnan.

"West Point of the Air"

"West Point of the Air" showing at the Oriental Theatre on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday fulfils two purposes excellently. It is a splendid, warm, human vehicle for Wallace Beery, whose popularity was amply attested by an enthusiastic crowd.

Secondly, a strong dramatic story is played out against a background which few know anything about.

Beery as a grizzled old aviator sergeant, bridges the gap between the army air days of "ticky crates" and "flying combs," as they were play-

fully called; to the ultra efficient air arm of to-day. Great in that flying picture of the Navy, "Hell Divers," Beery is even greater in "West Point of the Air." The reason undoubtedly lies in the story; the great interest that revolves around this old veteran and his somewhat swell-headed aviator son, Robert Young. Two rich, Maurice O'Sullivan and Rosalind Russell, are mixed up in the plot melange and both do pleasant jobs, as does Young. Lewis Stone is a highly capable General Carter and James Gleason turns in a splendid comedy performance.

"The Flame Within"

Though Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall have worked at the same studios innumerable times they will be seen together for the first time on the screen when Edmund Goulding's production of "The Flame Within" opens shortly at the Queen's Theatre. Other prominent players to be seen in this new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer attraction are Maurice O'Sullivan, Louis Hayward and Henry Stephens. The story, dealing with the life and loves of a famous psychiatrist, is an original by Goulding, who, it will be remembered, wrote and directed Norma Shearer in the popular screen play "Riptide."

LAUNCH OF LIGHTER

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The second of two Steel Dumb Lighters was launched recently from the yard of Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

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AVIATION IN SOUTH

C.N.A.C. PLANE'S ARRIVAL DELAYED

Owing to the gale which hit Formosa and other points along the China Coast, the Douglas Dolphin two-engined monoplane which left Shanghai on Tuesday and was to have arrived in Canton on the same afternoon was still in Amoy on Wednesday, says the Canton Daily Sun.

The machine attempted to take off from Amoy for Swatow, on Tuesday but turned back owing to the inclemency of the weather, safety in flying being the motto of the planes of the China National Aviation Corporation. The machine would weather permitting, hop off yesterday morning for Canton and will leave Canton immediately on its return trip to Shanghai.

Held Up in North

Chengchow, Aug. 1.

Owing to bad weather and the inundation of the aerodrome at Chengchow all passenger services on the Peiping-Canton and

Shanghai-Sinkiang airways have been suspended by order of the Eurasian Aviation Corporation until the weather improves.

The Eurasian No. 6, which was ready to carry out a test flight from Sian to Chengtu, also postponed its flight to Sian because of the weather.—Wah Kiu Tat Po.

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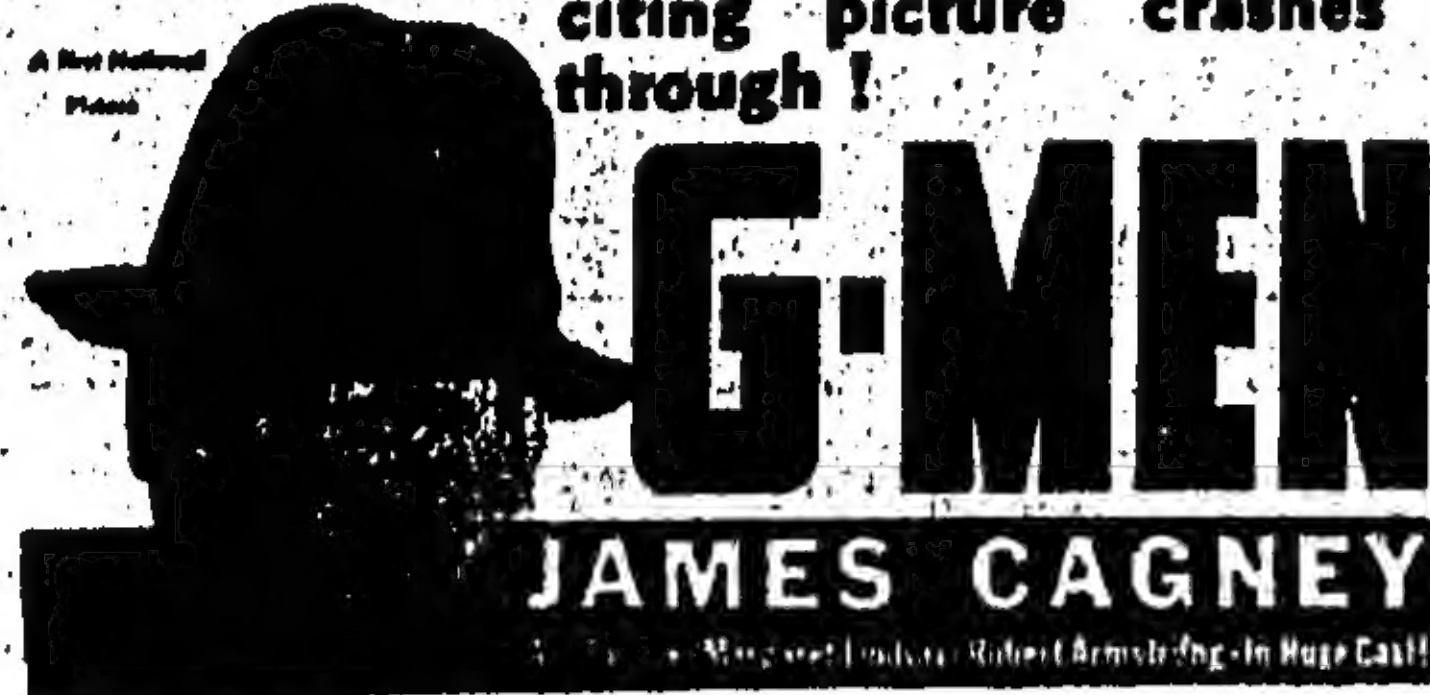
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POWERS WILL DELAY LEAGUE INTERVENTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Abyssinia affair and at the same time stand by the amendment introduced by Mr. Eden in the French draft resolution last night.

M. Laval, Mr. Eden and Baron Aloisi consequently met at 7 o'clock this evening in the hope of reaching a solution to their difficulties. The chief point of difference at the moment is that Italy is insisting that the Council can in no way be associated with the negotiations of the three signatories of the 1906 Treaty, Britain, France and Italy, and to them should be left any discussion of the African situation as it is affected by that treaty.

OBSTACLE REMOVED

It was stated that one of the biggest obstacles to agreement had been virtually removed when Mr. Eden, M. Laval and Baron Aloisi met and adopted their compromise resolution, which provided for the omission of the disputed clause of the draft resolution associating the League with tri-partite negotiations.

The compromise is said to have made the Italo-Abyssinian quarrel subject to separate declarations by the three powers signatory to the 1906 treaty, who would formally confirm their readiness to negotiate in the spirit of that treaty. This would seem to mean that the League would be deprived of authority at this stage and that a settlement should be sought between Britain, France and Italy, together with the fourth power interested, Abyssinia.

By this arrangement, it is stated, Britain obtains satisfaction in substance, and Italy obtains satisfaction in form. However, it is not yet clear whether Signor Mussolini accepts the plan, in spite of the fact that Baron Aloisi is reported to have approved of it.—*Reuter*.

U. S. BACKS LEAGUE

Washington, August 1. A weighty pronouncement on the Abyssinian dispute is believed to have been designed to put the moral support of the United States behind the League of Nations. It was made public by President Roosevelt to-night.

"At the moment the Council of the League of Nations is assembled to consider ways and means of composing, by pacific means, the differences between Italy and Ethiopia. I wish," said the President, "to voice the hope of the people and Government of the United States that an amicable solution will be found and peace maintained."—*Reuter*.

MOTOR MUDDLE

EUROPEAN DENIES OFFENCE

Robert Young was summoned before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Central Magistracy this morning, for driving private car No. 1878 without due care and caution in Repulse Bay Road.

The summons was taken out by Mr. J. A. Bendall, of the Public Works Department, as a result of an incident on the Repulse Bay Road, when the defendant was alleged to have cut in on a stream of traffic.

Traffic Inspector Alexander said that about 4 p.m. on July 21, the complainant was driving down Repulse Bay Road. There were two cars in front of him, and two more behind. While rounding a corner, another car came up the Repulse Bay Road, and defendant was alleged to have overtaken complainant's car, and cut in in front of him. Mr. Bendall had to apply his brakes to avoid a collision, in which three cars might have been involved.

Inspector Alexander said he understood that the defendant was not there at the time, but was at a party, and the car was at Kennedy Road.

Defendant said he was at a tea party in Kowloon on the afternoon in question, and he was not the owner or driver of the car. Mr. Schofield fixed the hearing of the case for the afternoon of August 6, and requested Inspector Alexander to make enquiries about the matter.

RAW RUBBER

LATEST SINGAPORE PRICES

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts received the following Straits currency quotations (buyers) from Singapore to-day for raw rubber:

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U. S. COTTON PROBLEM

MANUFACTURERS HAVE HEAVY LOSSES

(Special to "Telegraph")

Washington, August 2. Members of the Administration are perplexed as to how the increase in cotton prices is benefiting the farmers and how it is possible for them to prevent the textile manufacturers from sustaining losses.

The Federal Trade Commission has reported that the textile manufacturers' losses for the second six months in 1934 ranged between 31 and 5.17 per cent. The textile manufacturers claim the Bankhead Tax was largely responsible.

Because of the dissatisfaction reigning a special Cabinet Committee is expected to make a textile report soon. The United States has entered the new cotton year with a 7,000,000 bale carry-over which includes 680,000 bales in the A.A.A. pool, 4,446,000 under the twelve cent loan and 900,000 in private hands.

A consensus of unofficial estimates places the 1935 crop at 11,000,000 bales which the A.A.A. are considering in connection with the 1935 loan policy.—*United Press*.

"TELEGRAPH" ART SUPPLEMENT

To-morrow's Picture Features

Numerous pictures entered in our Amateur Photograph Competition will appear in to-morrow's issue of the Telegraph Pictorial Supplement, some being of exceptional merit.

In addition, there will be a group taken at the wedding of Mr. Cecil Pratt and Miss Bertha Mills, and another taken at the christening ceremony of the infant child of Sergeant and Mrs. J. H. E. Edwards.

The Wah Yan College swimming team will be shown in another group, whilst a picture will also be given of the funeral of the late Lance Cpl. Lewis Ashby.

An interesting picture will show Major Shal-lal Ho, younger son of Sir Robert Ho Tung, as the Whip of an American Army Officers' Hunt.

HOLDING CO. LEGISLATION

ROOSEVELT AGAIN THWARTED

Washington, Aug. 1. After the New York Stock Exchange was closed to-day, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 200 to 155, defeated the resolution proposed by Representative Sam Rayburn, (Democrat) of Texas that the House conference should be instructed to accept the death sentence of the utilities holding companies.

Thus the House has once more rejected President Roosevelt's desires and the measure still remains deadlocked in conference. Furthermore, the House, by a vote of 183 to 176, passed a resolution excluding outsiders from the Wheeler-Rayburn-Bill conference, thus prohibiting the Public Works Administration's attorney from sitting at the conference.—*United Press*.

21 YEARS AGO

Extracts From the "Telegraph" Files

The following extracts are from the Hongkong Telegraph for the week ended August 9, 1914.

The rate of dollar on demand was 1s. 9.1/16d.

On the outbreak of war between Britain and Germany, the Hongkong Stock Exchange closed, the Royal Naval Reserve were called up, and numerous restrictions were enforced by the Government. Numbers of German residents left for Tsingtau.

P. C. Miller, of the Hongkong Police, accidentally shot himself whilst fastening his revolver holster to his belt and succumbed from injuries received.

The name of Dr. George Harold Thomas, Bachelor of Surgery and Medicine of the Hongkong University, was added to the list of medical practitioners.

BRITISH POLICY FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1.)

given to Italy allowing her a free hand in Abyssinia.

"The state of Europe," concluded the Foreign Secretary, "remains one of gloom and apprehension. We must re-examine our resources and see that Britain is brave enough to have a firm policy for peace, and also strong enough to ensure that the world as a whole respect it."—(Loud cheers).—*Reuter*.

SUPPORT PROMISED

London, Aug. 1. The situation arising from the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia was the main subject of speeches in the debate on foreign affairs initiated by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. George Lansbury, in the House of Commons to-day. He said the Labour Party would support the Government by every means in its power so long as the Government stood quite firmly by its obligations under the League Covenant. They did not ask the Government to act alone, but to stand without reservation by the League Covenant.

Sir Herbert Samuel agreed it was essential that Britain should act with other powers, and particularly France, and that the League should follow its own established procedure and use every effort to adopt measures of conciliation; but he said to be careful did not mean they should be weak or indifferent. It was incumbent on them to intervene strongly in the dispute and the League would fall in its duty if it failed to take cognisance of the situation.

PEACE EFFORT

The Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, when he intervened in the debate, took up these references to the question before the League Council. He said the Government approached them not with a desire to make declaratory speeches, but with a realist and practical attitude, and to make every reasonable effort to avert war.

They were second to none in their intention to carry out their obligations under the treaties and Covenant.

The effect of a war between Italy and Abyssinia, whether long or short, and whichever were victor, would be harmful beyond exaggeration to the League. The attempt of the post-war world to substitute peaceful settlement for war would be frustrated. Small and weak countries would see the protection upon which they had been depending gravely endangered. Facts which had been laboriously concluded for the greater security of Europe would seem little more than scraps of paper.

Outside Europe reactions would be no less deplorable. For generations past Great Britain and her friends in France had been engaged in a wise and generous policy of eliminating issues between white and coloured races. War that claimed to be a war between white and black races would throw intolerable obstacles into this path of reconciliation and mutual understanding.

REAL SYMPATHY

As he had already told the House, the Government was not unsympathetic to the Italian need for expansion and its action since the War had shown that this sympathy was more than idle words. If the Italian Government had complaints against the Abyssinian Government, let it make them in the proper and regular manner. It would find the League ready to give full and impartial consideration to the case.

He said this House could rely upon the Government to use every influence available to avert the calamities which would follow war.

Whilst the League Council was in session he could not be precise as to the next step, or what the British Government might or might not do in situations that had not yet arisen; but he would say that so long as there was a chance of peace they would cling to it and make the most of it. The League was dealing with a crisis. They would do everything in their power to support its influence and to take advantage of its machinery for peace. They would do everything in their power to give the fullest opportunity to the work of conciliation to be successful.

NO UNDERTAKING

The Foreign Secretary then mentioned the question addressed to him by Sir Herbert Samuel regarding rumours that at the British and French Governments had given some kind of undertaking to the Italian Government to give Italy a free hand in Abyssinia.

Speaking for His Majesty's Government, he said there was no foundation whatever for the report. It would be a grave question if Abyssinia was given

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BRITISH ROAD IMPROVEMENT

NUMEROUS SCHEMES APPROVED

London, Aug. 1. In a written Parliamentary reply, the Minister of Transport stated that he had already approved schemes for road improvements to be put in hand during the current financial year at a cost of over £9,000,000 compared with a figure for the corresponding period of last year of £4,000,000.—*British Wireless*.

Leung Hoi, shopkeeper, appeared before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning, charged with assaulting a youth named Leung Chan-fong at D'Aguilar Street last night. Complainant formerly worked for defendant at his shop in West Point, but had left because defendant refused to pay him wages. A sum of \$5 was still owing to complainant. Last night, defendant visited complainant and asked him to come into the street. When complainant came out, defendant assaulted him with a bamboo pole, making a bruise on his side. A fine of \$20, or three weeks' imprisonment, was imposed, and defendant was further ordered to pay complainant \$5 or serve another week. Sub-Inspector Walsh prosecuted.

discussed between the delegates of the three Governments at Stress. So far as the French Government is concerned it is for it to make an answer in its own Chamber. None the less I am justified in saying that I am quite certain the French Government has taken no action that would be contrary to their obligations either under the Covenant or existing treaties.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

At the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition, warmly welcomed by the Prime Minister last week, to-day's debate on International Affairs was of a general character and no resolution was moved. Mr. Lansbury deplored the failure of the Disarmament Conference and the lack of confidence manifest between the Governments of the world.

In reply the Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, said if they had failed to achieve progress in disarmament all hoped it was due to no failure on the part of the British Government, but rather to the difficulties between certain countries in Europe, most of all to the great gulf between the points of view of France and Germany. Resumption of the conference must be in the hands of the President.

The Government would put no obstacles whatever in the way, but his own view was that no real progress would be made until somehow or other they could lessen, if not bridge, the gulf between the German and French points of view.

The Government was doing everything in its power to narrow the differences between these two Governments. It had been concentrating all efforts upon negotiations for an air pact, and when he said "air pact" he meant, of course, air limitation. He could not very well conceive of an air pact without air limitation of some kind, nor of settlement of air questions without consideration of bombing. He regretted he could not report further progress but no day passed without his making some new efforts to advance negotiations.—*British Wireless*.

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MISSION WORKERS MARRIED

PRETTY WEDDING AT KOWLOON

Miss Elsie Goodman and the Rev. Ronald William Carter, both members of the Church Missionary Society in Kowloon, were married at St. Andrew's Church this morning. The Rev. J. R. Higgs officiating at the ceremony.

The bride, who is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Goodman, of Birmingham, England, was a sister at the Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham, before proceeding to the mission field to join the staff of the Church Missionary Society's Hospital at Kowloon.

The bridegroom, younger son of Councillor and Mrs. George Carter, of Middlesbrough, England, was an electrical engineer before his ordination to the ministry of the Church of England. He is now working with the Church Missionary Society in Kowloon.

White satin was chosen by the bride for her gown. The dress had a neckline with long sleeves and short cuffs. The veil, of fine white tulle, was short at the front and fell to the ground at the back. She carried white glister lilies entwined with lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Nash, as bridesmaid, wore pale pink georgette with fine pink net hat to match and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Deaconess Edith Couche, of Yungchow, Hunan, acted for the bride's mother. She wore a sage blue georgette dress, with hat to match.

The bride was given away by Dr. H. D. Matthews, whilst the duties of best man were undertaken by Mr. E. F. Selk, Assistant Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Appropriate music was rendered on the organ by Mr. G. W. Evans.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Matthews, 89, Waterloo Road, Kowloon. On leaving for the honeymoon, Mrs. Carter wore a pale blue crepe-de-chine dress with coat and hat to match.

INDIAN TO BE EXPELLED

LACKED PROPER PASSPORT

An expulsion order was made against an unemployed Indian, Sholom Awad, aged 35, when he was charged before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning with entering the Colony without a valid passport. Detective Sergeant Russell stated that defendant arrived in the Colony on Thursday by the Conte Verde. Defendant was not on the ship's list, having paid his passage after the vessel had sailed from India. He produced a certificate which had been cancelled in 1931. The police were asking for an expulsion order against defendant as the owners of the Conte Verde had agreed to take him back to Singapore at their expense when the vessel returned from Shanghai.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

New York, Aug. 1. A seat on the New York Stock Exchange to-day was sold for \$110,000, and later another was sold for \$114,000 which is a record high level so far for 1935.—*United Press*.